

Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies Document Chapter 8 – Recreational Lands

Introduction

Clatsop County recreational land sites are utilized by the public for a wide range of recreational activities. Many of these activities are tied to the enjoyment of the natural plant and wildlife communities that currently exist on these publicly owned lands. The preservation of existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems should be an important consideration in examining the desirability of future park development projects.

The County's park and recreational lands are valuable natural, cultural and economic resources of its residences.

The County is home to approximately 35,630¹ permanent residents. The population swells in excess of 80,000 on summer weekends as vacationers are drawn by the scenery, mild weather, small-town atmosphere and wealth of natural beauty. The region is well known for its history and many recreational opportunities afforded by the ocean beaches, dense forests, mountains, rivers and streams. More than 80 percent of the land in the County is forested.

Traditionally Clatsop County's economy was dependent on products and activities associated with its renewable natural resources. New restrictions on harvesting these resources and changes in markets have contributed to the decline of both the seafood and forest product industries.

On the other hand, tourism and other visitor-related activity has become more dominant. A workforce analysis by the Oregon Employment Department for February 2003 showed approximately 24 percent of the total private employment in leisure and hospitality and about 12.8 percent in natural resources and mining, wood product manufacturing and paper manufacturing.

The County's attractive natural and historic features, in combination with its recreational opportunities, are likely to continue to attract growing numbers of visitors. At the same time, these features are of great importance and are cherished by the citizens who live here.

The government of Clatsop County owns and manages nearly 1000 acres of County parks, recreational land sites, public parks and recreational areas. These parcels range from highly developed parks, such as Cullaby Lake, to primitive, passive recreational sites, such as David Douglas.

¹ This number is based on year 2000 U.S. Census, from the Center of Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires. Inventories are based on adequate research and analysis of available resources. Findings need to be documented in long-range plans and action programs to meet the recreational needs. Among various issues, Goal 8 focuses attention on facilities and uses that meet recreational needs for high density population centers and persons of limited mobility and finances, provide maximum conservation of energy and minimize environmental deterioration, are available to the public at nominal cost and meet the needs of visitors to the state.

Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-034-040 suggests appropriate zoning categories and map designations (a “local park” zone or overlay zone is recommended), including objective land use and siting review criteria, in order to authorize the existing and planned park uses described in local park master plans.

Further, OAR 660-034-0040 provides for the uses listed in OAR 660-034-0035-(2)(a) through 660-034-0035-(2)(g) on agricultural or forest land within a local park provided such uses are listed in a master plan that meets specific requirements. Uses include campground areas, day use areas, recreational trails, boating and fishing facilities, park visitor and employee amenities, park land support facilities and infrastructure, park maintenance and management facilities, natural and cultural resource interpretative, educational and informational facilities, and visitor lodging and retreat facilities.

In 2005-06, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee created the 2006 Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan. The Master Plan (available for review in its entirety in the Goal 8 Element of the multiple-volume Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan and Background Report) provides Recreational Lands Goals, Policies, and Actions listed on subsequent pages. The following **General Policies** also apply to Recreational Lands in the County:

1. The County should protect, manage, enhance and preserve identified park resources and recreational land resources.
2. The County should, to the extent practicable, retain existing county-owned stream front properties identified in adopted or approved park master plans, the County Transportation System Plan, or as needed for public access such as boat ramps, trails or other recreational needs.
3. The Recreational Lands Advisory Committee will maintain a public forum for citizen input regarding any future changes that potentially impact parks, recreational lands, trails, boat ramps and related programs within the county.
4. The County shall participate with other governmental, private, regional, volunteer and non-profit groups and agencies in coordinating planning efforts that may impact the County’s recreational resources or park master plans.

5. County park and recreational lands shall be managed in accordance with county adopted or approved park master plans.
6. Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issued including:
 - Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Major County Park improvement proposals; and
 - Annual County Parks budget proposals.
7. Existing County-owned recreational lands sites, as identified in the Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan, shall not be sold, traded, rezoned or exchanged without first requesting the input of the County Recreational Lands Advisory Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.
8. All revenue generated from the use, sale or lease of county parks shall be used solely for county park purposes.
9. Periodically review and update the County Park Master Plan.
10. A “county park” zone designation shall be created to support the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan in conformance with OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(i).
11. Eliminate conflicting provisions of the Clatsop Plains Area Plan unless it can be demonstrated that public and private infrastructure or natural systems are unable to accommodate future park development.
12. Consider zone district text amendments that support Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Goal 8 – Recreational Lands

GOAL 1 – PARKS MANAGEMENT: Maintain and improve the county’s park and recreational resources.

- 1.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Provide a consistent, high quality, park and recreation experience.

ACTIONS:

- 1.1.1. Establish consistent, high quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including signage.
- 1.1.2. Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.
- 1.1.3. Work with producers or area recreational maps and brochures to include county parks.
- 1.1.4. Provide more restroom facilities.
- 1.1.5. Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.
- 1.1.6. Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas.
- 1.1.7. Consider establishing “quiet zones” within the parks or consider identifying entire parks as “quiet parks”. Exceptions could be made for special events, concerts, or other permitted activities.
- 1.1.8. Ensure adjacent land uses, especially industrial uses, are compatible with future park acquisitions and development projects.

1.2 OBJECTIVE: Manage each park to preserve and enhance the natural and cultural resources within the park system.

ACTIONS:

- 1.2.1 Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.
- 1.2.2 Implement a noxious weed control program.

1.3 OBJECTIVE: Identify additional county-owned land that could be used for recreational activity and educational purposes.

ACTIONS:

- 1.3.1 Maintain a parks classification system to guide current and future management.
- 1.3.2 Strive to locate parks close to population centers.
- 1.3.3 Create a policy for the acquisition, development, and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long-term county needs.
- 1.3.4 Establish the exact boundaries and ownerships of all county owned parks and recreational lands.

1.4 OBJECTIVE: Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.

ACTIONS:

- 1.4.1 Contact recreational user groups to ascertain their needs and gain their cooperation.
- 1.4.2 Minimize user conflicts by separating uses or through special use agreements.

- 1.4.3 Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.
- 1.4.4 Increase the number of designated fishing locations.
- 1.4.5 Create or adopt trail building guidelines.
- 1.4.6 Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, i.e., new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.
- 1.4.7 Establish countywide development, building, and maintenance standards.
- 1.4.8 Decommission underused and derelict facilities that do not have heritage significance, including the removal of excess parking areas, roads, picnic shelters and parks buildings.

GOAL 2 – FUNDING AND OPERATION: Ensure a sustainable, high quality and cost effective park operation.

- 2.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Make the parks operation increasingly self-sustaining, including developing partnerships when possible.

ACTIONS:

- 2.1.1 Implement appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks; consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
- 2.1.2 Investigate the establishment of a “Friends of the Parks” foundation to establish fundraising.
- 2.1.3 Pursue grants from state, federal, and private sources.
- 2.1.4 Consider the formation of a restricted fund as a source of stable, supplemental funding for parks.

- 2.2 **OBJECTIVE:** Utilize advanced and improved technologies in parks and facilities management to improve efficiencies.

ACTIONS:

- 2.2.1 Establish a reservations system for special facilities.
- 2.2.2 Evaluate operations for potential cost savings.
- 2.2.3 Annually evaluate prior year’s performance and prioritize activities for the coming year.
- 2.2.4 Utilize resident park hosts, volunteers, and work crews where appropriate.
- 2.2.5 Acknowledge and reward volunteers with recognition.

GOAL 3 – COMMUNITY HEALTH & ECONOMIC/SOCIAL BENEFITS: Promote the community health and regional economic benefits of the park system.

- 3.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Raise public awareness of the health and economic benefits of the park system.

ACTIONS:

- 3.1.1 Determine the economic advantages to the county of current and potential parks and recreational lands, including future development projects.
- 3.1.2 Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county’s scenic, recreational, and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.

GOAL 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Promote volunteerism and a greater sense of land stewardship among county residents of all age.

- 4.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Build an effective outreach strategy to engage the public.

ACTIONS:

- 4.1.1 Expand the Adopt-a-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to enlist volunteers in the development and maintenance within parks.

- 4.2 **OBJECTIVE:** Practice environmentally responsible park management.

ACTIONS:

- 4.2.1 Complete a system-wide natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.
- 4.2.2 Develop and implement a “green purchasing” program for park maintenance and operations.
- 4.2.3 Minimize tree cutting in parks with priority given to dead or identified hazard trees.

- 4.3 **OBJECTIVE:** Increase awareness of the county parks’ natural and cultural resources.

ACTIONS:

- 4.3.1 Install interpretive signage at park locations where feasible.
- 4.3.2 Sponsor public events that highlight the county’s unique natural and cultural features.
- 4.3.3 Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels, and the county’s website, to highlight the parks’ natural and cultural resources.

GOAL 5 – REGIONAL RECREATIONAL CONNECTIONS: Establish a more integrated and connected system of parks and recreational resources within the county parks system and between the county and other public and private recreation providers.

- 5.1** **OBJECTIVE:** Establish a permanent recreation council of local, county, state, federal, and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.

ACTIONS:

- 5.1.1** Create a Land and Water Trails Plan
- 5.1.2** Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize use conflicts.
- 5.1.3** Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.
- 5.1.4** Identify the partnerships necessary to jointly manage recreational sites, such as Youngs River Falls.
- 5.1.5** Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams, and lands, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
- 5.1.6** Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).



POINT ELLICE
(POINT DISTRESS)

POINT ADAMS

YOUNGS BAY
(MERIWETHERS BAY)

ASTORIA



WARRENTON

FORT
CLATSOP



As representatives of Clatsop County citizens, we are more convinced than ever that Clatsop County's diverse recreational holdings are among our most valuable assets. What we have discovered gives us a deeper appreciation for the privilege of living here and stronger commitment to pass this on as a legacy for future generations.

-Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force



Thank you to the citizens of Clatsop County who attended public meetings, participated in the survey and symposium and reviewed the draft reports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

It is significant that the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force (the "Task Force") went about its work during 2005 and 2006 – 200 years after Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery reached the mouth of the Columbia River. The Corps set foot in this area November 26, 1805. They camped near the present-day John Day boat ramp after crossing the Columbia River at Aldrich Point. On December 9, the Corps started construction of Fort Clatsop to make their winter home. For three and one-half months they explored this area. Captain Lewis wrote more in his journal about what he discovered here than anywhere else on the journey.



The 12 Clatsop County citizens on this task force served as a latter-day Corps of Discovery, taking an inventory of existing parks and recreation sites, examining the many details of parks management and operation, and exploring ways to preserve some of our most valuable resources. The report that they produced is a comprehensive examination of the demand and supply of outdoor recreation in Clatsop County, including an in-depth examination of the county-owned resources. It is an update to the 1992 Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan and, as such, is part of the county's Comprehensive Plan.

"We need to take seriously the evidence that open space counts in human lives and that places where we play can be places of hope."

*Martin J. Rosen
Founding Member
and President
of the Trust for
Public Lands
1972-1977*

The Task Force's report is organized into nine chapters:

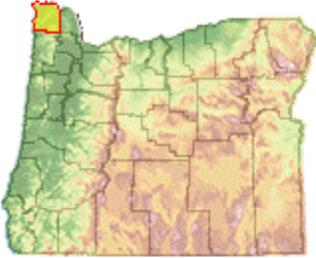
1. Planning Process *Key milestones in Oregon's long history of land-use planning.*

2. Public Involvement *Methods of outreach and results obtained through involvement of Clatsop County citizens in the planning process.*

3. Clatsop County Today and Projected: Demand for Outdoor Recreation *Examination and analysis of current trends, conditions and outdoor recreation needs and demand.*

4. Recreational Providers: Overview of Resources and Supply *The broad spectrum of recreational providers, types of resources and inventories of current supply.*





“Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul alike.”

John Muir
Sierra Club Founder

“In the end, our society will be defined not only by what we create, but by what we refuse to destroy.”

John Sawhill
President of the
Nature Conservancy
1990-2000



5. Park System Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

Five identified planning goals with subsequent objectives and action strategies for parks and recreational lands.

6. Definitions and Standards *Proposed park classification system to better manage, plan for and promote county park resources.*

7. County Parks & Recreational Lands *Benchmark data obtained in on-site inventories at county-owned parks and recreation sites.*

8. Park System Financial Analysis *A review of funding mechanisms currently in use or available, and recommended ways to achieve more stable funding.*

9. Park System Summary Recommendations and Capital Projects List *Recommendations for meeting recreation needs of residents and visitors in the next ten years.*

Building A Legacy

We must remain aware of our role as land and water stewards of Clatsop County, with a responsibility to protect and preserve the quality of life we enjoy here today. Economic growth, housing development and jobs should be balanced with the need to protect our resources. Without a healthy environment we threaten our own health, water and food supplies, and the overall stability of natural systems that sustain us.

Partnerships, a coordinating council, innovative funding strategies and marketing tools recommended in this report serve as effective means by which to bring about greater recognition of our common cultural, ecological and recreational values. Above all, they reinforce the need to preserve and enhance these resources for future generations.

1 > PLANNING PROCESS

The update to the Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan builds on Oregon’s long history of land-use planning and policymaking at the state and local level. Key milestones are described here.

> Statewide Planning Goals

The State of Oregon has long maintained a strong statewide program for land-use planning. The foundation of the program is a set of 19 Statewide Planning Goals to which local governments are required to conform. In more than three decades since the goals were first established, there have been modifications in process, but the goals themselves have remained the same.

The 19 goals express the state’s consistent policies on land use and related topics such as citizen involvement, housing, natural resources and recreational needs. Most of the goals are accompanied by “guidelines” that suggest ways in which a goal may be applied but (as noted in Goal 2) the use of the guidelines is not mandatory.

Local comprehensive planning is the means by which municipalities achieve the Statewide Planning Goals. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan, along with the zoning and land-division ordinances necessary to put the plan into effect.

Oregon’s Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) reviews local comprehensive plans to ensure consistency with the Statewide Planning Goals. When LCDC officially approves a local government’s plan, the plan is said to be “acknowledged” and becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by the plan.



“There is a shameless threat to our environment and to the whole quality of life, an unfettered despoiling of the land. Sagebrush subdivisions, coastal ‘condomania’ and the ravenous rampage of suburbia in the Willamette Valley all threaten to mock Oregon’s status as the environmental model for the nation ...

“We are in dire need of a state land-use policy, new subdivision laws and new standards for planning and zoning by cities and counties. The interests of Oregon for today and in the future must be protected from grasping wasters of the land ...”

*From Gov. Tom McCall’s opening address to the 1973 Legislative Assembly
January 8, 1973*

Later that year, the Legislature adopted Senate Bill 100, creating Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goals.



Oregon's planning laws apply not only to local governments but also to special districts and state agencies. The laws strongly emphasize coordination – that is, the need to keep plans and programs consistent with each other, with the goals themselves, and with acknowledged local plans.

> Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan

Clatsop County's Comprehensive Plan is consistent with Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals. First adopted in 1983 and amended over the years, the plan represents literally thousands of hours of work by citizen advisory committees, the Clatsop County Planning Commission and staff of the Community Development Department, all supported by the active involvement of interested residents.

The Clatsop County Plan is a statement of public goals, policies, objectives, standards and maps used in making specific decisions about present and future land use. As a long-range policy guide it represents a public statement of the most desirable land conservation and development uses for the next ten to 20 years.

As a vital, living document, the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan is flexible enough to change as long as goals and policies, once established, maintain their consistency and the integrity of commitment that underlies them.

> Goal 8

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based on public wants and desires. They are also required to inventory recreation opportunities that are available, based on adequate research and analysis. Goal 8 urges long-range plans, policies and action strategies.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals

- 1: *Citizen Involvement*
- 2: *Land Use Planning*
- 3: *Agricultural Lands*
- 4: *Forest Lands*
- 5: *Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources*
- 6: *Air, Water and Land Resources Quality*
- 7: *Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards*
- 8: *Recreational Needs***
- 9: *Economic Development*
- 10: *Housing*
- 11: *Public Facilities and Services*
- 12: *Transportation*
- 13: *Energy Conservation*
- 14: *Urbanization*
- 15: *Willamette River Greenway*
- 16: *Estuarine Resources*
- 17: *Coastal Shorelands*
- 18: *Beaches and Dunes*
- 19: *Ocean Resources*

Among issues addressed, it focuses attention on the need to:

- Meet recreational needs for high-density population centers and persons of limited mobility and finances.
- Provide maximum conservation of energy and minimize environmental impact and deterioration.
- Make services available to the public at nominal cost.
- Meet the needs of visitors to the state.

Goal 8 works in synergy with other elements of the statewide plan. Goal 1, for example – the Citizen Involvement Goal – requires that the county develop and implement a program that provides an opportunity for citizen involvement in all phases of the land-use planning process.

Goal 9 – the Economy Goal – requires the county to plan for economic development. In Clatsop County, tourism plays a key role. Large shares of the county’s recreational resources are provided for or are used extensively by tourists. Planning for these types of recreational facilities maintains the county’s economic health both by encouraging tourism and providing opportunities to keep people healthy.

> The 1992 Recreation Master Plan

Clatsop County’s Recreational Lands Master Plan is a subset of Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8. The original Recreational Lands Master Plan was adopted Dec. 23, 1992, representing the combination of two planning documents:

1. A recreational needs background report that inventoried existing recreational facilities; examined general recreational needs; and reviewed land-use controls relating to recreational uses.
2. A management tool for county-owned lands that inventoried county-owned sites; provided site-specific recommendations; and examined the county’s park management structure.

*Oregon Goal 8
(www.co.clatsop.or.us)
reads as follows:
“To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities and destination resorts.”*

*Goal 8 – Recreational Lands, Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan reads as follows:
“Provide opportunities for Clatsop County residents and visitors to enjoy a variety of quality outdoor recreational activities through the development and maintenance of a well-balanced county-wide park system.”
(Goal #2, page 3)*

Goals, Policies and Action Plans on behalf of Goal 8 (amended by Ordinance 05-04) were last updated and adopted by the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners in March 2005 (www.co.clatsop.or.us).

During the process of developing the master plan, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee affirmed the following mission statement:

“As the rest of the world sees Oregonians able to mix economic prosperity with conservation, they will be encouraged to balance their communities, cities and counties in a healthier manner.”

*Boone Johnson
From SOLV’s Oregon
Owner’s Manual*

“The mission of Clatsop County Recreation Resource Planning is to pursue adequate funding to support Park and Recreation staffing with the ability to implement the plans formulated in the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan and management policies.”

While the master plan served successfully as a tool for managing the county’s recreational resources, even during times of great financial pressure, it is now out-of-date and does not address the future of recreational lands in Clatsop County. It does not provide the broad vision needed for park and trail systems, nor an approach for resolving funding issues.

> Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee

On Oct. 27, 2004, the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners ordered the preparation of an updated Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan. The county’s Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, a group of citizens named by the county commissioners to guide the county on recreational land-use issues, was named to supervise the preparation of the plan update.

> Master Plan Task Force

The committee created a task force consisting of 12 citizen volunteers. Those who served included community residents, business and civic leaders, educators and recreation professionals. In updating the master plan, the Task Force set goals and priorities, recommended suitable projects for the county's parks and other recreational lands, and formulated recommendations.

The Task Force met at least once a month (Appendix A – Meeting Schedule). Members completed extensive on-site inventories of land managed for recreation in Clatsop County, as well as land not currently managed for recreation but *available* for that purpose. The new plan is expected to serve the county's recreational land-use planning needs for the next ten years.

“A child born today could conceivably live to see 2115. The planning done today will affect that child’s sunset years as well as the childhood of that child’s grandchildren. We’re really setting the tone, vision, the future of the quality of life for generations.”

*Mary Blake
Task Force member
and general manager,
Sunset Empire Parks*

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2 > PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Master Plan Task Force studied conditions, trends and attitudes in the county and solicited public input to establish a framework for the preservation, restoration and enhancement of recreational lands over the next ten years.

> **Master Plan Task Force Meetings**

The update to the 1992 Recreational Lands Master Plan is primarily the work of the Master Plan Task Force, which met monthly beginning in December 2004. The county retained the services of Illahee Group, a private consulting firm specializing in park planning and design, to assist in completing various component parts of the plan. Input from county and state staff, state and national parks representatives and local citizens was included in the team's deliberations.

The Task Force undertook a series of comprehensive, on-site inventories of designated county parks and other land used for recreation. Members assessed the current condition of each property and evaluated possibilities for future use.

Five goals were identified along with supporting objectives and action strategies that provide detailed guidelines of park standards, physical improvements, operations and maintenance, and administrative functions. These are reviewed in *Chapter 5: Park System Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies*.

A new park classification system was developed that will serve as a guide for the ongoing management and use of county parks and other county-owned holdings. It will also provide direction for the development of new facilities. The classification system recognizes the diversity and variety of uses within the park system and is described in *Chapter 6: Definitions and Standards*.



Task Force Mission Statement:

The mission of Clatsop County Parks and Recreation resource planning is to improve the quality of life and environment in the county by creating a more healthful, desirable and prosperous urban and rural community.





The Oregon State Parks Statewide Trails Plan goes the extra mile by including three components: non-motorized trails, motorized trails, and water trails. Oregon is the first state in the United States to give water trails equal billing.

Read the plan at oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS

Trails were recognized as an important part of the Recreational Lands Master Plan because of their innate ability to connect people to parks, waterfront areas, businesses and neighborhoods. Terry Bergerson, an outdoor planner with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, made a presentation to the Task Force at the meeting on July 28, 2005. The popularity of walking as documented in our local survey also spurred development of recommendations regarding land and water trails as a key element of the Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Subcommittees were formed to address issues regarding public outreach, funding, policy recommendations and planning for the community symposium held Dec. 7, 2005.

The Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan includes recommendations for the overall park system, financing strategies and the aforementioned trails report, along with extensive appendices with source documentation.

The full record of the Task Force including meeting minutes and supporting documents is retained in the county's public records file.

> Park Opinion Survey

A survey measuring public awareness and attitudes about Clatsop County Parks and recreation programs was conducted during August 2005. Surveys were handed out at key venues, mailed and made available online at the Clatsop County Web site. The objective was to obtain information that would be useful in preparing this report (Appendix B – Survey Form and Results).

Sixty-five surveys were returned. Nine of these were submitted online. Of the remaining surveys, 26 were from a random mailing to households in Clatsop County.

The results of the survey process are contained in Appendix B. Key findings are highlighted here:

- When asked about favorite outdoor activities, walking/hiking received the largest percentage response of any item (83%). Beach activities and biking were mentioned by over half of the respondents, and fishing and wildlife viewing/bird watching by nearly half.
- Many survey respondents said they had no knowledge of many parks included in the survey or the breadth of recreation opportunities available. One Seaside resident said, "County parks are seriously under-advertised." Suggestions included better signage, brochures and maps of park facilities.
- The most heavily used county park was Cullaby Lake Park. 62% of all respondents visited the park at least once in the last 12 months. Sigfridson Park was the least-used county park and also scored lowest in name recognition.

"I think county parks are seriously under-advertised. I've lived in the county for 20 years and regularly use state parks ... really had NO idea there were so many county parks!"

*Survey respondent
Seaside*

Favorite outdoor activities identified in local survey (ranked by percent who participate)

<i>Walking/hiking</i>	<i>83%</i>
<i>Beach activities</i>	<i>55%</i>
<i>Biking</i>	<i>54%</i>
<i>Wildlife/bird watching</i>	<i>49%</i>
<i>Fishing</i>	<i>49%</i>
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>39%</i>
<i>Natural & open spaces</i>	<i>37%</i>
<i>Non-motorized boating</i>	<i>31%</i>
<i>Motorized boating</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Tent camping</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Playgrounds</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>Golf</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>Educational</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>Hunting</i>	<i>17%</i>
<i>RV camping</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Target shooting</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>ATV</i>	<i>14%</i>
<i>Sport fields</i>	<i>14%</i>
<i>Basketball</i>	<i>11%</i>
<i>Archery</i>	<i>8%</i>
<i>Horseback riding</i>	<i>6%</i>
<i>Skating</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Tennis</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Yurts</i>	<i>3%</i>

- Survey participants were asked if they had enough information about specific recreation opportunities. Walking/hiking registered the largest response. Just 26% say they currently have enough information about walking/hiking. 51% say they want more.

Other comments referenced the need for more trails and ATV (all-terrain vehicle) ride areas, parking and other fees, lack of restroom maintenance, crowded campgrounds, and recreational impacts of LNG (liquefied natural gas) storage facilities.

> Public Workshops

Two public meetings were held in Clatsop County in October 2005. The objectives of these meetings were to gather public comment on preliminary master plan findings and to solicit additional opinions about parks and recreational lands in Clatsop County. Comparisons are made to state data in Chapter 3 of this report.

“County parks are not well distributed geographically.”

“Link the trail system in Tillamook forest to trails in Clatsop forests. Include equestrians.”

“Develop more shared-use trails.”

“Parks need signs.”

“Put in a bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside.”

“I had no idea there were so many parks.”

-- Comments by workshop participants

The first meeting was held on Oct. 6, 2005, at Astoria’s Red Lion Inn. The second meeting was held on Oct. 13, 2005, in Seaside at the Bob Chisholm Community Center. Both meetings lasted approximately 90 minutes. Public notices, newspaper articles and radio play were used to publicize the events.

Fifteen participants, five in Astoria and ten in Seaside, attended the workshops. In addition, the meetings were staffed by Task Force members and attended by members of the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners.

Community comments were gathered from questionnaire forms, post-it note statements adhered to displays, and text written directly on maps. A summary of comments is contained in Appendix C.

The need for better awareness of county parks was reinforced, just as in the survey. Participants advised promoting a park or other recreational opportunity in each weekend section of *The Daily Astorian*. Better signage was requested.

“Everyone needs a place to enjoy. ATVs, bikes, horses and hikers.”

Participants made specific requests for:

Workshop participant

- A shared-use trail and mountain bike system at Carnahan Park.
- A horse camp at Cullaby Lake.
- Parking for horse trailers and large trucks at DeLaura Beach.
- A bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside.
- An ATV park and campground on Nicolai Mountain.
- More mountain bike trails.
- Greater effort to limit dumping, vandalism and damage to the dunes being done by four-wheel drive vehicles at DeLaura Beach.

> Commissioner Presentation

The Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force reported to the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners. Chair Carolyn Eady made a presentation on Sept. 28, 2005, to review progress on inventories, goals and priorities, and steps necessary to complete the work of the charter and finish the plan on schedule.

“Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interactions, economic gains and environmental stewardship. We want to engage our residents in making this a working document that preserves our most precious and valuable resources now and for the next 100 years.”

> Symposium: “Hidden Presence, Undiscovered Treasures”

Seventy-eight people gathered on the evening of Dec. 7, 2005, to acknowledge and celebrate the recreational resources of Clatsop County, and to review work to date by the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force (Appendix D). The symposium was held at the Rilea Armed Forces Training Center, 200 years to the day after Lewis & Clark’s Corps of Discovery arrived at the present-day location of Fort Clatsop.

*Mary Blake
The Daily Astorian
Dec. 1, 2005*

It was an event of historic significance as guests took the opportunity to look closely at Clatsop County's recreational and natural resources, and at what the community will preserve and enhance as a legacy for future generations. Those attending included business leaders, elected officials, planners, parks and recreation advocates, history enthusiasts and interested citizens of all ages.

“Talk to everybody. When you give people a chance to buy into your plan, they’ll support it.”

*Frank Jagodnik
Executive Director
Oregon Parks &
Recreation Association
Dec. 7, 2005*

“Parks mean so much to someone like me.”

*Greta Passetti, Seaside,
who made a daily
exercise regime out of
walking trails in Clatsop
County as she recovered
from a debilitating
stroke, speaking at the
Dec. 7, 2005 symposium*

Speakers included State Representative Debbie Boone; Clatsop County Commissioner Helen Westbrook; Chip Jenkins, superintendent of Lewis & Clark National Historical Park; Frank Jagodnik, executive director of the Oregon Parks & Recreation Association; and Carolyn Eady, chair of the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force.

Neal Maine, executive director of the North Coast Land Conservancy and member of the Task Force, presented a slide show featuring his original photographs. Testimonials from citizens Greta Passetti, Margo Lulich and Lujac Desautel spoke to the personal benefits of parks and recreation. Mary Blake, general manager of the Sunset Empire Park & Recreation District, served as master of ceremonies.

Harking back to 1805, lights in the mess hall were turned off and candles lit to summon guests to dinner. The meal included elk stew, salad greens with pine nuts and dried berries, homemade bread and freshly churned butter. Utensils were basic, appetites hearty.

In keeping with the spirit of Lewis and Clark, guests at each table were asked to engage in a discussion of the county's "undiscovered treasures" and provide a summary of their observations. Innovative ideas for parks and other recreation facilities came from people who use them on a regular basis or who are curious and want to know more.

Comments echoed those gathered in our community survey and centered on four key areas, suggesting the need to:

- **Raise awareness of parks and facilities.**

A number of guests said they did not know about some county-owned properties. They said there is an immediate need to install more signage as long as signs are aesthetically pleasing and “respectful” to visitors.

- **Build parks closer to major population centers.**

Interest centered on parks and facilities closest to incorporated areas. There was also a desire for trails connecting all parts of the county, with parks serving as trailheads.

- **Involve youth and volunteers.**

High school students suggested organizing a Youth Corps, and building on the theme of “making memories” that last a lifetime through organized events at parks and other play spaces. The students and many others embraced the concept of taking ownership of their local parks.

- **Strengthen connections.**

Guests expressed the need for better connections on many levels – for example, a single network of trails linking local communities to hiking and biking paths, and other attractions. Chip Jenkins said it would take just a few signs to direct users of the county’s Lewis & Clark boat launch to the Lewis & Clark National Historical Park’s Netul Landing canoe and kayak launch site just a mile away. From there they could follow a hiking trail to Fort Clatsop.

“Kudos to rec committee”

I attended the Rec Lands Symposium at Camp Rilea this week and I’d like to say good job to all the fine people who both organized and presented the program, but also those in attendance ...

The year-long work put forth by the Rec Lands Master Plan Committee is producing big value and benefit for the entire region. We all owe them a large vote of confidence and appreciation for their fine work ...

As a past member of the Rec Lands Advisory Committee, I am very proud of the terrific work being accomplished. You continue a fine tradition of advancing the interests of land stewardship and access and responsible use of our wonderful lands and recreational areas. You do us all proud. Quality of life in our region is being preserved by your continued service and unwavering commitment.

RICHARD JOHNSON
Warrenton
From a letter to
The Daily Astorian
Dec. 9, 2005

Others advised strengthening connections by partnering with schools, timber companies and other entities, and for purposes of education and outreach across jurisdictions. (Appendix D – Summary Comments.)

Figure 1 – Symposium Mapping Exercise



3 > CLATSOP COUNTY TODAY AND PROJECTED: DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

The active support and wise use of our underutilized recreational lands and facilities can play a key role in creating a community that encourages healthy growth – socially, physically and economically.

> Present Situation

Clatsop County is well-known for its rich history and wealth of natural resources. From the beaches of the Pacific Ocean and waters of the Columbia River to the lushly forested Coast Range, the spectrum of opportunities for outdoor recreation is among the finest in the state.

This is a keen advantage for residents and visitors, and is a major reason many choose to live here, including a higher-than-average number of retirees and people of middle age and beyond starting a second career or small business.

Traditionally, Clatsop County’s economy was dependent on products and activities associated with its renewable natural resources. Although not as prominent as they once were, seafood, forest products and agriculture continue to be important industries.

A workforce analysis by the Oregon Employment Department for February 2003 showed approximately 24% percent of the total private employment in leisure and hospitality and about 12.8% percent in natural resources and mining, wood product manufacturing and paper manufacturing.

Large numbers of tourists visit during the summer months, fueling a significant portion of Clatsop County’s economy. Highways 26 and 30 provide access to Portland and the



New homes swamp coastal communities to south ...

“More than 5,300 units or building lots have been approved for development, according to a survey by *The Oregonian* ...

“With it come daunting implications for coastal communities as they stare down the need to expand boundaries and build roads, sewer and water facilities while confronting a growing housing affordability problem and pondering how an influx of part-time residents might change the civic culture.”

Sample numbers of residential lots or building permits approved in 2005 or planned for development in the near term:

Gearhart	102
Seaside	29
Cannon Beach	26
Manzanita	30
Rockaway Beach	147
Lincoln City	1,918
Depoe Bay	91
Florence	249
Bandon	494
Brookings	1,061

*From The Oregonian
Oct. 23, 2005*

Sources: County and city planning and building departments

Willamette Valley, while Highway 101 connects the county to the rest of the Oregon coast and southwest Washington.

**“Next great Destination:
Astoria”**

Sunset Magazine
in a feature article
January 2006

“The fastest growing epidemic in America is obesity. We’re getting fatter as a nation, putting on an average of one pound a year ...

“We need to apply some of the lessons learned from tobacco control to obesity control and prevention – especially the power of education and community-based approaches.”

Susan Blumenthal
Former U.S. Assistant Surgeon
General
March 8, 2004

“In the last 20 years, the percentage of adolescents who are obese has tripled and the percentage of overweight children between ages 6 and 11 has doubled.”

Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention

**Adult obesity
rankings at a glance:**

1. Mississippi
2. Alabama
29. Washington
31. California
36. Oregon
37. Idaho
50. Colorado

While Cannon Beach and Seaside have long been vacation destinations, Astoria has achieved “destination” status. An increasing number of cruise ships stop in Astoria to enjoy its history, retail services and cultural attractions. The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial and creation of the Lewis & Clark National Historical Park are expected to significantly increase tourism long-term.

The area’s recreational opportunities are likely to continue to attract a growing number of visitors. Balancing growth with livability issues is a challenge for many coastal communities. For example, Cannon Beach is considering whether to expand its urban growth boundary after years of limiting growth.

Clatsop County’s recreational assets are as important to the physical health of its residents as they are to a healthy, growing economy. Much has been made in the media, and deservedly so, of health issues related to sedentary lifestyles. It is especially disturbing to note that the most rapid rise in obesity nationally is occurring among children and adolescents. Not only does this threaten the lifelong health of individuals, many of its costs fall on taxpayers and the insurance-buying public.

To Oregon’s credit, it is the only state not to see gains from 2002-04 in the number of obese residents, holding steady at 21% in a new study out in 2005 from the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Interest in walking/hiking, bicycling, swimming and other activities, shown in our local survey, plays an important role in keeping our community healthy. With our higher-than-average population of aging baby boomers and retirees, lifelong fitness should be encouraged.

Although the state as a whole did not show a rise in obesity, there is room for improvement. Oregon’s obesity ranking falls just below the median compared to the rest of the nation. We

can and must do better, and our recreational resources are one of the best means by which to do it.

> Demographics

Clatsop County is home to an estimated 36,340 residents, according to figures released in 2004 by the U.S. Census Bureau. This represents an approximate 2% increase since the last U.S. Census in 2000.

The county’s major population centers are along or near the coast. About one-third of the population resides in unincorporated areas. Growth rates have been greatest in the vacation destination, Cannon Beach, and the city of Warrenton, which has a large land area and annexed Hammond in 1991. Astoria had slight negative annual growth in the 1990s but that trend has reversed.

Clatsop County has a lower percentage of youth under 18 than the rest of Oregon, but more residents over 45. The number of persons 65 years and older moving to Clatsop County between 1990 and 2000 was nearly 3% greater than the state average.

Net personal income in Clatsop County gets a higher-than-average boost from transfer payments by government and businesses. Examples are social security, veterans benefits and pension plans. During the 1969-2003 period, earned income in Clatsop County grew by 94.2%. Property income increased by 191.8%, while transfer payments rose 301.4%. The share of Clatsop County's personal income from transfer payments is above both the national average and Oregon’s average (see sidebar).

The population remains less diverse than the state as a whole, although minorities have increased since 1990. About 93% of the county’s population identified themselves as white in Census 2000, compared with the statewide average of 86.6%. (As a caveat, note that racial data from the census is self-

Population of Clatsop County’s five incorporated cities in Census 2000:

Astoria	9,813
Seaside	5,900
Warrenton	4,096
Cannon Beach	1,588
Gearhart	995

Annual Growth - Cities

	<u>'90-'00</u>
Astoria	-0.3%
Seaside	1.0%
Warrenton	4.3%
Cannon Bch.	2.7%
Gearhart	-0.3%

	<u>'00-'03</u>
Astoria	0.3%
Seaside	0.8%
Warrenton	1.6%
Cannon Bch.	1.1%
Gearhart	1.5%

Source: Portland State University Population Research Center

Transfer Payments as Percent of Total Personal Income in 2003:

United States	14.6%
Oregon	15.6%
Clatsop County	19.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

reported. Respondents decide with which racial and ethnic group they want to be identified.)

Since 1970, the county has gained over 7,800 residents. However, growth between 1990 and 2000 was 13.4% less than the state of Oregon as a whole according to Census 2000.

Finally, it should be noted that population figures represent permanent residents. The population swells to in excess of 80,000 on summer weekends with vacationers drawn by the scenery, mild weather, small-town atmosphere and wealth of recreational opportunities. The number of visitors can be many times more than that on special-event weekends such as the August Hood to Coast Relay, the largest relay event in North America, which ends in Seaside.

> Planning Area

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Clatsop County has a total area of 1,085 square miles – 827 square miles of land and 258 square miles of water. The latter represents 23.74% of the county’s total area. This includes a large area within the Columbia River.

Land ownership in Clatsop County

<i>Private</i>	88.1%
<i>State</i>	9.8%
<i>Federal</i>	1.3%
<i>County</i>	0.8%

Land ownership within Clatsop County is primarily private. More than 80% of the land is forested, and much of this is privately owned industrial forest land. At present, the major private timber landowners are Weyerhaeuser Company, Longview Fibre and Hampton Affiliates.

> Natural Features

Clatsop County's location in the northwest corner of Oregon offers a spectacular mix of physical features. The terrain is mostly mountainous timberland, bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the lower Columbia River.

Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, hemlock and red alder are the primary tree species in the forests. The silt loam bottomlands of the Columbia and its tributary rivers, the adjoining hills and coastal plain with its dunes and bog lands are home to most of the population and offer rich agricultural lands. While harvesting on small woodlots makes up 40% of agricultural sales, dairy and beef are also major-revenue agricultural resources.

Coastal weather patterns supply ample rainfall for agricultural production and forest vegetation, and for feeding numerous coastal foothill streams. Clatsop County has a temperate, marine climate, with rainy winters and moderate summers. Precipitation occurs mainly from October through April.

“Each of us needs to withdraw from the cares which will not withdraw from us. We need hours of aimless wandering or spates of time sitting on park benches, observing the mysterious works of ants and the canopy of treetops.”

Maya Angelou

> Benefits of Recreation and Open Space

National Recreation and Park Association: “The benefits are endless.”

More than a popular slogan, this has become the rallying cry throughout the U.S. and Canada for the transformation in thinking about parks and recreation that has taken place since the early 90s.

The benefits “movement” was born largely out of competition for scarce public funds – a stress that has increased over the years. It became obvious to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) that there was a need professionally to move beyond “fun and games” and make it clear that parks and recreation play a vital role in the health and well-being of individuals, families, neighborhoods, communities and the environment.

“Active recreation travelers average \$442 per party per trip, passive travelers spend \$342 and other travelers spend \$245 per party per trip; as a whole travelers spend close to \$123 per day.”

Travel Industry Association of America (TIAA), General Tourism Trends in Oregon, 2000.

Recreational lands and open space offer a wealth of benefits that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and from all walks of life.

Health and Wellness. Recreational lands provide excellent opportunities for walkers, joggers, bicyclists and equestrians; many are accessible to people with disabilities. Almost everybody can enjoy the healthful benefits of fresh air, exercise, reduced stress and potential weight loss.

Safe, Clean Transportation. Trails are an essential component of recreation, providing safe, scenic routes to and from work, school, shops, parks and other community facilities. Trails in and around urban areas have the potential to reduce dependence on cars and relieve congestion on highways and streets.

Plant and Animal Habitat. Recreational lands and open space host native plants and animals, including some endangered species. Mushroom picking, hunting, clamming and birdwatching are popular activities among residents and visitors, requiring habitat to be protected and preserved. Travel corridors for breeding and foraging are needed to keep flora and fauna populations healthy.

Economic Development. Recreational lands are attractive to companies seeking to do business in Clatsop County. Employers today recognize the economic benefits that recreational activity provides, such as greater productivity and potentially lower health care costs. For homeowners, the presence of nearby parks, trails and open space increases property values.

Tourism. Recreational opportunities encourage tourism and give visitors reason to stay in our area longer, bringing more dollars into the local economy. Unspoiled beaches, natural forests, hiking trails, camping facilities and waters for fishing and boating are a magnet to visitors. See Appendix S for an estimate of the economic impact of visitors to the county according to the Oregon Tourism Commission.

Water Quality and Flood Control. Recreational lands managed as natural areas can function as a buffer for wetlands and rivers, leading to improved water quality. They also act as a sponge, absorbing and reducing storm water runoff to minimize flooding. This reduces the need for costly flood control measures.

Cultural and Historic Preservation. Cultural resources located on recreational lands – such as historic buildings (the Lindgren cabin) and heritage trees (the largest Sitka spruce) – provide the community with a sense of place and cultural continuity. People become more aware of their roots and take pride in their heritage when they can visit archaeologically and historically significant sites.

“Nature-based tourism (travel and recreation for the appreciation of nature and the outdoors) is...growing at 30% annually and involving non-consumptive activities such as bird and other wildlife watching, hiking and backpacking, nature study and photography, boating, biking, camping and picnicking, and allied activities”

Travel Industry Association of America (TIAA), General Tourism Trends in Oregon, 2000.

“The four (Oregon) counties where travel-generated earnings comprise more than ten percent of the total earnings are Clatsop, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook”

Oregon Travel Impacts, 1991-2005p, Oregon Tourism Commission

Oregon Travel Spending for Clatsop County by year:

2000:	\$306
2001:	\$320
2002 :	\$326
2003 :	\$324
2004 :	\$338

(\$Millions)

Oregon Travel Impacts, 1991-2005p, Oregon Tourism Commission

Clatsop County Travel Impacts 1991-2004, see Appendix S

> Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

In 2002, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department completed a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2003-2007 for Oregon. The outdoor recreation habits of 4,400 Oregonians and 800 residents from California, Washington and Idaho were surveyed in this study.

The plan constitutes Oregon's basic five-year strategy for outdoor recreation. It provides the state with an up-to-date regional information and planning tool serving as the basis by which all Oregon recreation providers (state, federal, local and private) are able to:

- Catalogue and rank their recreation needs.
- Obtain funding through partnerships and grants.
- Clarify their respective roles.

The guidance provided by the SCORP report influenced the process followed by the Task Force and the presentation of its findings.

The completion of the SCORP report allowed the state to maintain its eligibility to participate in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). (The state has received approximately \$235 million from the fund during the last 40 years.)

To allocate LWCF monies in an objective manner, a set of *Open Project Selection Process* criteria were developed during the 2003-2007 Oregon SCORP planning process (See 2003-2006 Oregon SCORP, Appendix J). The Oregon Parks & Recreation Department uses these criteria to evaluate statewide LWCF grant proposals.

Regional recreational trends and issues reported by recreational providers in SCORP have implications for Clatsop County. For example:

- Recreational providers consistently report that the recreational infrastructure in Oregon is aging and needs rehabilitation. Recommendation was made to focus rehabilitation priorities on sites and facilities that satisfy current recreational need and ensure long-term performance.
- The public is asking land managers to place more emphasis on preserving existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems. People want quiet, natural places where they can go to recreate and renew.
- Information and education are in greater demand.
- People are taking shorter trips closer to home due to less disposable leisure time. The increase in gas prices since SCORP was adopted has also reinforced the desire to limit travel by visiting nearby destinations.
- There is an increased emphasis on regional recreation planning. Rural communities are becoming more interested in collaborating with managers and recreation providers with the aim of diversifying their economies, while maintaining their quality-of-life values.
- Recreation providers report a significant increase in water-based recreation activities. The latest non-motorized boating numbers for Oregon state show a 138% increase from 1987 to 2002.
- Recreational trails are important to Oregonians. The growing number of diverse land and water trail users requires planning to provide additional trail facilities including inter-connected opportunities where appropriate.

Nationally, there are significant recreational trends that are a match for Oregon.

For example:

- *Camping is the number one outdoor vacation in America.*
- *Biking vacations rank as the third most popular outdoor vacation activity, following camping and hiking.*

SCORP examined and presented the recreation utilization data collected in a variety of ways:

Recreation Activity: Statewide

Table 1 below shows the percent of Oregon’s population that participates in various recreational activities. Nearly three out of four Oregon households surveyed participate in some type of outdoor activity:

Table 1 – Participation Rate by Activity

Activity	% of Pop. that Participates**	Total Annual Trips (OR)
Trail & off-trail activities	39.0%	14,744,923
Motorized recreation activities	12.8%	4,751,472
Road or street activities	58.5%	103,903,728
Snow-related activities	7.5%	2,212,796
Fishing, crabbing and clamming	27.9%	9,550,422
Boating activities	20.4%	4,734,151
Swimming or beach activities	34.9%	10,850,854
Nature study activities	31.2%	37,595,297
Hunting or shooting activities	13.7%	5,976,196
Camping activities	27.6%	4,834,071
Picnicking and sightseeing activities	45.5%	12,412,549
Outdoor sports and games	40.1%	36,056,353
All outdoor activities	73.7%	247,622,813

** From The Research Group (TRG) calculations

Table 2 below lists the ten most popular recreational activities of Oregon residents.

Table 2 – Top 10 Outdoor Activities – State Residents

Activity	Estimated Annual User Days* (Millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	49.2
2. Walking for Pleasure	47.7
3. Birdwatching	18.7
4. Nature/Wildlife Observation	17.6
5. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	12.3
6. RV/Trailer Camping	11.0
7. Golf	9.6
8. Using Park Playground Equipment	8.8
9. Bicycling	7.4
10. Ocean Beach Activities	6.0

* A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person.

Recreational Activity: Residents Within the Region

In its study of recreation trends, SCORP divided the state into 11 planning regions. Region 1 consists of Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln counties, and approximately 1/5 of Lane County (the coastal portion). While it includes an area larger than Clatsop County, the Region 1 findings provide insight into types of recreation taking place in the north coastal region.

SCORP Region 1:
Clatsop, Tillamook
and Lincoln
counties, and
approximately 1/5 of
Lane County (the
coastal portion).

Table 3 below shows the percentage of Region 1 residents who participate in the 11 most popular recreational activities. Both these data and the data collected by the Task Force in its survey (see sidebar, page 11) show the popularity of walking/hiking, beach activities, nature/wildlife observation and fishing among area residents.

Table 3 – Percentage of Region 1 Participating in Recreational Activities (11 most popular)

Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	44%
Walking for pleasure	41%
Beach activities	36%
Visiting cultural/historic sites	31%
Running/walking for exercise	30%
Nature/wildlife observation	29%
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, etc.)	28%
Picnicking	24%
Fishing from a boat	24%
Bird watching	22%
Fishing from shore	21%

Data extracted from SCORP Table 3.5

Recreational Activity Trends: Estimated Demand by Destination Region

SCORP estimated the demand for 30 recreational activities in 2002 compared to demand in 1987. These data are expressed as user occasions for the **destination regions**, in contrast to the home regions of the respondents reported above. Table 4 gives these data for Region 1:

Table 4 – Changes in Recreation Participation in Region 1 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987-2002
Trail & Off-Trail Activities				
Day Hiking	550,399	993,897	443,498	80.6%
Horseback Riding	107,989	150,428	42,439	39.3%
Backpacking	179,571	56,301	-123,270	-68.6%
Motorized Activities				
Four Wheel Driving	340,808	353,381	12,573	3.7%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	474,464	578,267	103,803	21.9%
Motorcycling	144,948	163,630*	18,682	12.9%
Snowmobiling	0	0	0	0.0%
Dune Buggy Driving	9,676	48,964*	39,288	406.0%
Snow Related Activities				
Downhill Skiing	0	0	0	-
Sledding or General Snowplay	0	5,388	5,388	-
Fishing Activities				
Fishing From a Boat	1,189,028	1,198,193	9,165	0.8%
Boating Activities				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	917,262	461,059	-456,203	-49.7%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	68,162	8,379*	-59,783	-87.7%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	549,767	298,694	-251,073	-45.7%
Sailing	20,254	0	-20,254	-100.0%
Windsurfing	8,310	64,647*	56,337	677.9%
Swimming & Beach Activities				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	398,602	630,151	231,549	58.1%
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	3,306,923	6,041,082	2,734,159	82.7%
Nature Study Activities				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	1,417,282	1,797,447	380,165	26.8%
Outdoor Photography	1,297,541	460,141	-837,400	-64.5%
Hunting Activities				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	475,203	250,611	-224,592	-47.3%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	19,958	70,142	50,184	251.4%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	25,402	25,144	-258	-1.0%
Camping Activities				
RV/Trailer Camping	1,994,422	3,728,795	1,734,373	87.0%
Car Camping with a Tent	729,796	348,762	-381,034	-52.2%
Boat Camping	44,672	190,546	145,874	326.5%
Horseback Camping	47,862	42,899*	-4,963	-10.4%
Picnicking & Sightseeing Activities				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	3,119,456	2,410,370	-709,086	-22.7%
Picnicking	1,358,640	637,321	-721,319	-53.1%
Train or Bus Touring	38,058	10,350	-27,708	-72.8%

*Fewer than 10 observations

SCORP Table 4.6

The Task Force had concerns about a few of the levels of change reported in this table, specifically "Fishing from a Boat" (0.8% increase) and "Non-motorized Boating" (45.7% decrease). After consultation with OPRD staff, the Task Force decided that the statewide figures for these activities (44.3% increase and 137.9% increase) were more representative of these activities in Clatsop County.

In addition, no mention was made of surfing, which is a popular activity but was not represented in the survey.

SCORP combined the demand estimates with an outdoor supply capacity for each region to develop facility needs. Based on this analysis, SCORP states that the most significant growth in recreation in our region (1987-2002) has been as follows:

Table 5 – Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Region 1

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	+2,734,159	+83%
2	RV/Trailer Camping	+1,734,374	+87%
3	Golf	+670,115	+129%
4	Day Hiking	+443,897	+81%
5	Using Playground Equipment	+219,386	+95%

SCORP Table 4.7

ROLE OF THE COUNTY...

CURRENT ROLE:

Counties acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public sector boating access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state.

...Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

HOW ROLE MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

...more urban areas there will be pressure from community and environmental groups to acquire more open space, especially along the urban fringe. This fringe area, more often than not, falls under the jurisdiction of the counties.

...The county's role of providing solely traditional forms of parks will need to evolve. Some counties are already evolving to meet this new role. Benton, Lane and Marion Counties are currently making an effort in this direction.

(Source: SCORP. See Appendix G)

Based on the Demand and Need Analysis, Region 1 is said to have current peak use exceeding supply in golf, hiking trails and fishing from a dock or pier (SCORP, p. J-9). This demand exceeding supply is projected to continue for the same activities in 2007.

LWCF Priorities

Statewide SCORP issues were identified (SCORP p. J-5):

- Major rehabilitation of existing outdoor facilities
- Recreational trails/trail connectivity
- Land acquisition
- Ball fields
- Water-based recreational resources and facilities

SCORP has set the top three Region 1 priorities for LWCF funds (Appendix E – Funding Priorities):

- Funding for additional camping facilities
- Funding for new and rehabilitated river access facilities
- Funding for additional recreation trails (non-motorized)

Projects that address these regional and statewide issues will be given additional priority points in LWCF funding requests.

[Note: Later in the report, it will be shown that the Task Force recommendations address all three of the regional issues and all but one of the state issues (i.e., ball fields).]

Other SCORP Guidelines

Disability information

598 of the 3,741 households surveyed by phone had a household member with a disability. SCORP provides valuable information regarding the type of disability and the type of accommodation that would be helpful. These results and respondents' suggestions are listed in Appendix F.

Role of County Park and Recreation Departments

SCORP carefully delineates the roles of the various public providers of recreation. It describes its current role and how the role may change by 2007 due to a variety of pressures. The county role is described in Appendix G.

> Demand for Trails Today and Projected

Trails are an important component of any recreational plan. They are the physical manifestation of the “connectivity” we envision for our parks and adjacent areas. The demand for trails in Clatsop County and the state is intense and worthy of special attention. One need only look at the miles of user-created trails, often crossing ownership boundaries, to recognize that the public is serious about blazing new trails and taking ownership of its trails. (See sidebar on pages 32-33 for recent trail developments and Appendix H for local area trail maps.)

In its publication (*Creating Connections: The Oregon Recreational Trails How-To Manual, May 2004*), the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) reviews some of the many benefits of trails and greenways (see sidebar).

The state’s “*How-To Manual*” divides its discussion between land trails, both motorized and non-motorized, and water trails. Demand and utilization data for each category of trail are addressed below along with critical state and regional trail issues.

Non-Motorized Land Trails

According to the recent county Task Force survey, over 40% of respondents listed hiking/walking as their favorite form of recreation. This corresponds well with 2002 SCORP results that showed “running/walking for exercise” and “walking for pleasure” ranked number one and two in the statewide user days survey, far ahead of their nearest competitor, “birdwatching” (SCORP Table 3-3, pp. 3-7 through 3-9).

Benefits of Trails and Greenways

RECREATIONAL VALUE AND HEALTH BENEFITS

There is a significant health and fitness benefit as most recreational activities on trails involve exercise. This health benefit accrues to the individual, and, in the form of reduced health-care costs, to society as well.

TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT AND SAFETY BENEFITS

Trails encourage pedestrian and bicycle commuting, thus reducing traffic and congestion on roads, and reducing fuel consumption and its associated pollution. Designated trails strive to define a designated space for human-powered commuters.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Trails attract tourists that bring a direct economic benefit to local businesses.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Trail corridors can become outdoor classrooms where children can observe and learn about their natural and cultural environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT

By preserving critical open space that provides natural buffer zones that protect streams, rivers and lakes, trails and greenways can play an important role in improving water quality.

PRESERVING OUR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Trails have the power to connect us to our heritage by preserving historic places and providing access to them. They can give people a sense of place and draw people to historic and cultural sites.

Blazing New Trails

To meet user demand, there has been a significant increase in trail creation in Clatsop County. Table 13 lists the county's major recognized trails. Noteworthy trail developments over the past few years include the following:

Warrenton Trails Association.

This non-profit organization has been working on a 25-mile loop trail connecting important historical and cultural sites in the Warrenton area (Appendix H – Map). Most of the proposed route is accessible, but not well signed or advertised.

Astoria Urban Trail Project.

The city recently received a grant to map all of the trails within the Astoria area and has identified many miles of shared-use trails that cross multiple ownerships, including the county and ODF. The Astoria Parks Department has gained state recognition for the 1.5-mile Cathedral Tree Trail, the 0.25-mile Column Trail, the 1.5-mile James Street Trail, the 0.5-mile Middle School Trail and the 1-mile Shively Park Trail.

Continued ...

Also according to the state survey, day hiking in our region has experienced an 80.6% increase in user occasions between 1987 and 2002. Horseback riding has increased 39.3% in our region; approximately 6.2% of the population participates in this recreational activity.

As cited on page 31, SCORP 2003-2007 gives one of its top three Region 1 funding priorities to additional non-motorized recreation trails. SCORP (p. 5-4) cites the need for:

- Additional recreation trails near populated areas. This includes acquisition of land or easements for trails and trail connections.
- Off-road bicycle trails in the Coast Range and along the coast, and opportunities for equestrian use.
- Longer trails for multiple-night backpacking trips.

In addition, OPRD has also identified the following top statewide non-motorized trail issues:

- A. Need for trail connectivity within the region providing access from urban to rural trails, connections between public facilities, parks and open space and connections from state and regional trails to community trails.
- B. Need for additional non-motorized trails (for all user types) – especially in close proximity to where people live.
- C. Need for additional funding for non-motorized trail acquisition and development. Potential strategies include allocating a certain portion of state lottery funds; acquisitions of fee title, easements and land exchanges; and ways to allow users to pay for trail facilities and services.

(Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Non-Motorized Trails, OPRD, February 2005)

It is important to recognize that OPRD staff use compliance with the above issues and priorities when evaluating grant applications.

Motorized Land Trails

The recent Task Force survey elicited one response regarding motorized trail activity. According to SCORP 2002 survey data, Region 1 had a slight (3.7%) increase in four-wheel driving since 1988, and a 22% increase in ATV (all-terrain vehicle) riding. When user occasions for these two activities are combined, they almost equal user occasions for day hiking. One can conclude that this recreational activity was under-represented in our local survey; however, it should be noted that our region includes Tillamook County, which has a very large off-road driving constituency on ODF trails.

In OPRD's *Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Motorized Trails Plan*, three major statewide issues are identified:

- A. Need for new trails/managed riding areas, including:
 - Additional public and privately owned OHV (off-highway vehicle) recreational areas.
 - Greater emphasis on developing OHV riding opportunities on private and local government land.
 - Additional OHV opportunities in reasonably close proximity to communities and urban areas
 - Increased diversity of OHV opportunities.
- B. Need for regional interagency coordination/cooperation in trail planning and management, including:
 - Development of a regional approach to motorized trail planning.
 - Standardized statewide OHV management practices.
- C. Need for user education/training (regulatory and safety information) as a means of reducing the number of personal injury accidents involving recreational OHV use.

[Note: These goals and objectives are developed in greater detail on pages 47-54 in the above-mentioned publication.]

Blazing New Trails, Continued

Astoria Riverwalk/River Trail. This 3.5-mile shared-use trail next to the rails on the Astoria waterfront has proven extremely popular with visitors and residents alike.

Oregon Department of Forestry, Astoria District. ODF is also actively engaged in identifying the many user-created trails that have been created in the Astoria basin, and deciding which should be designated as "authorized." They have also created a horseshoe camp and riding trail in the eastern part of the county.

Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks. Several new trails have been created including the 6.5-mile Fort to Sea Trail, the 2.5-mile Clatsop Loop Trail at Ecola State Park, and the 1.5-mile Netul River Trail along the Lewis and Clark River at Fort Clatsop.

The Gateway to Discovery. A trail through a 10-acre coastal forest in Seaside, along with a natural history center, showcases the region's natural cultural and historic resources.

County Parks Department. The 1.5-mile Cullaby Lake Interpretive Trail along a coastal wetlands was dedicated in July 2005. An equestrian group has unofficially adopted the DeLaura Beach site. Several miles of trails have been created that are shared with bicyclists and hikers. [Note: Other improvements in trails on county park and recreational lands will be discussed later in this report.]

Water Trails

Benefits of Water Trails

A water trail can help people become acquainted with their river heritage.

People along the river can discover a whole new perspective of both their community and the aquatic environment.

A water trail system with identified launch and landing sites, resting places, maps and safety information can help people traveling on the river find the best places to paddle based on their experience and available time.

An identified trail can help protect natural and cultural resources from degradation by dispersing use and limiting access to sensitive areas. Trail information can provide guidelines for low-impact use.

Trail maps and guidebooks can direct paddlers to local communities for camping facilities, grocery stores, B&Bs and other amenities, helping enhance local economies.

A sense of stewardship can be nurtured through public education and coordinated volunteer activities such as cleanups and water quality monitoring.

An officially recognized water trail can be eligible for regional and national resources and funding.

Source: Lower Columbia Water Trail brochure, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (Appendix H)

The publication, *Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Water Trails Plan* (OPRD, February 2005), provides this description of water trails:

Water trails (like other recreational trails) are corridors between specific locations on a lake, river or ocean. Water trails are primarily designed for small watercraft such as canoes, sea and whitewater kayaks, rafts and drift boats. Necessary water trail facilities include a safe place for the public to put in, parking, restrooms, a safe place to take out, and in some cases day-use sites and overnight campsites. Water trails emphasize low-impact use and encourage stewardship of the resource.

This same report noted the growing interest in water trails throughout the state. According to SCORP, power boating has remained at a relatively static level between 1987 and 2002, whereas, non-motorized boating activities have increased 138% during the same period.

The previous Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan listed 19 public and quasi-public boat ramps on the Columbia, Necanicum, Nehalem and other sites (p. 22). The tables on pages 47 and 48 identify boat ramps and water access points in the county.

The SCORP report also established the following Region 1 funding priority:

Funding priority for new river access facilities and rehabilitation of existing river access facilities

- *There is a lack of developed river access facilities for angling, swimming, kayaking and canoeing. In addition, there is a need for rehabilitation of existing river access facilities. (SCORP, 5-4)*

Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Water Trails Plan lists the following statewide water trail issues:

- A. Need to address conflicts between non-motorized boaters and waterfront property owners.
- B. Need for public access to waterways.
- C. Need for adequate and consistent information resources including signs, maps, level of difficulty and water level information, and available paddling information.
- D. Need for safety-related information, user education and outreach.
- E. Need for a dedicated funding source for water trail development.
- F. Need for information describing the social and economic benefits of water trails (pp. 10-11).

***Oregon Trails 2005-2014
Water Trails Plan (p. 37)
lists the top water trail
issues in our region:***

1

*Need for more public
access to waterways.*

2

*Need for a designated
funding source for non-
motorized watercraft
facility development.*

3

*Need to clearly address
the navigability issue
and clearly define to
users where they can
and cannot exit their
watercraft.*

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4 > RECREATIONAL PROVIDERS: OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

Lands managed or available for recreation comprise nearly 80% of Clatsop County's total land base, representing a broad spectrum of recreational providers and wide range of uses.

> Diverse Recreational Lands

The ownership and management of recreational resources in Clatsop County involve a large number of public and private parties, including governmental agencies, businesses, non-profit groups and individuals. The range of providers of land managed for recreation in Clatsop County is shown in Table 6. Examples demonstrate the diversity of recreational facilities, such as picnic areas, trails, campgrounds, boat ramps and fishing sites, golf courses and natural areas.

This is, however, only part of the recreational picture in the county. In addition, there are hundreds of thousands of additional acres open to the public for recreation as shown in Table 7. These include wildlife refuges, county sites not officially recognized as parks, multi-resource state timberland and privately owned commercial timberland. In total, other land open to the public for recreation constitutes 421,672 acres of the total 539,520 within the county, which represents nearly 80% of the county's land base.



**Table 6 – Land Managed for Recreation:
Examples by Provider**

PROVIDER	TYPE OF RECREATION RESOURCE	EXAMPLES
The Public	Public Lands	Sunset Lake Park
Federal U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service	National Historical Park	Lewis & Clark National Historical Park
State of Oregon Oregon Parks and Recreation Department* Oregon Department of Forestry**	Ocean Beach Access Highway Wayside Day-use Park Destination Campground Historic Site Fishing/Boat Access Destination Campground Primitive Campground Equestrian Camp Trail	Del Rey Beach Bradley Viewpoint Ecola Ft. Stevens Park Ft. Stevens Reserve Spruce Run Gnat Creek Northrup Creek Bloom Lake
Cities	Active Sports Fields Swimming Pools Outdoor Courts Day-use Picnic Boat Ramp/Marine Park Multi-use Recreation Area	Warrenton – Softball Astoria – Aquatic Center Cannon Beach – Tennis Hammond – Basin Seaside Quatat Park Astoria - Tapiola
County	Passive Natural Site Fishing/Boating Access Day-use Picnic	Nehalem Park John Day Boat Ramp Cullaby Lake Park
School Districts	Active Sports Fields Gymnasiums Playgrounds	Warren Field-Astoria Knappa High School Astoria Middle School
Parks Districts	Public Swimming Pools Organized Rec Programs	Sunset Pool-Seaside Misc Activities
Private	Golf Courses RV Campgrounds	Gearhart Golf Course Circle Creek Campground

*See Table 9 for complete listing of recreational sites in Clatsop County

**See Table 10 for complete listing of recreational sites in Clatsop County

Note: In January 2006, the Port of Astoria announced plans for a seven acre public park on the west side of Pier 3.

**Table 7 – Other Land in Clatsop County
Open to the Public for Recreation**

AVAILABLE LAND / OWNER	NO. OF ACRES
Federal Land	
U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife <i>Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge</i>	34,000
<i>Julia Butler Hansen National Wildlife Refuge</i>	6,873
<i>Haystack Rock, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge</i>	NA
State Land*	
Oregon Department of Forestry <i>Astoria District**</i>	134,351
<i>Forest Grove District</i>	8,592
<i>Tillamook District</i>	2,562
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area	962
Big Creek (north of Hwy 30)	14
Nehalem River (one mile north of Spruce Run Park)	35
*These holdings are described on pages 46-48. **See Appendix I for map and recreation rules.	
County Lands***	
DeLaura Beach	370
Knappa Dock	<1
Claremont Parcel	2
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	15
Williamsport Properties	~ 180
***These holdings are described in Chapter 7.	
Private Land	
Commercially-Owned Timberland Weyerhaeuser****	160,000+
Longview Fibre	43,912
Hampton Affiliates	30,000
****See Appendix J for map and rules.	

TOTAL ACRES: ~421,869

The SCORP 2003-2007 Report gives a general review of outdoor recreation resources and facilities by major suppliers. Data from Region 1 were used to extract provider data for Clatsop County, as shown below:

Table 8 – Supply of Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities By Major Suppliers in Clatsop County - 2001

Resource / Facility	Units	County	Federal	State	Municipal	Other Public	Schools	Private	Utilities	Totals
Backcountry Roads - Unpaved	Linear Miles			904	2					906
Baseball/Softball	Fields	1			15		17			33
Bicycle Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			19						19
Bicycle Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles				2					2
Boat Ramps	Lanes	7		2	10					19
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Surfaced	Linear Miles				2					2
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles				4					4
Cultural Historic Sites	Sites	1	1	5	9			2		18
Day Use Picnic Tables	Tables	24		184	49					257
Designated Hunting Area	Acres		40,873	149,540						190,413
Dump Stations	Stations			1	3					4
Equipped Play Areas	Acres	1		1	3		6	1		12
Fishing Piers	Linear Feet	30		60	50					140
Football/Rugby/Soccer	Fields				6		13			19
Freshwater Beach Area	Square Feet			924,000	160,000					1,084,000
Total										
Freshwater Beach Areas	Areas			4	3					7
Freshwater Beach Length	Miles			4	1					4
Golf Course Areas	Acres							178		178
Golf Course Holes	Number of Holes							36		36
Hiking Trails	Linear Miles			38	2					39
Indoor Swimming Pools	Number of Pools				4					4
Jogging Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			9						9
Jogging Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles			5	2					7
Museum/Interpretive Building Sites	Sites		1	2	3	1		8		15
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			9			3			12
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles		2	5						7
Non-Motorized Boat Launches -	Sites	2		8	1					11
Outdoor Basketball	Goals				9		11	2		22
Outdoor Recreational Land	Acres	1,300	7,755	162,376	233		59	33		171,755
Outdoor Recreational Water	Acres			600	7					607
Outdoor Tennis	Number of Courts				10		9			19
RV/Trailer Campsites	Sites	8		474	200			998		1,680
Shooting Ranges - Archery	Ranges			1						1
Tent Campsites	Sites	32		53	30			77		192
Windsurfing Access Sites	Sites			2	2					4

Data extracted from SCORP Table G.1

Providers other than the county are described briefly below and specific inventory information is presented in a series of tables on pages 45-51. County parks and recreational lands are discussed in Chapter 7.

> Public Lands

Certain properties or resources are considered to be owned by “the public.” Examples are the waters of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean or a dedicated public park area within a residential area. The public is deemed to have the right to freely access such properties.

> Federal Lands

Unlike the state as a whole, there is virtually no federal timberland in Clatsop County. Federal holdings include the following national park and wildlife refuge lands:

- **The National Park Service** operates Lewis & Clark National Historical Park. This is America’s newest national park (as of 2005) and incorporates units in both Oregon and Washington including Fort Clatsop, the Corps of Discovery’s winter quarters in 1805-06.
- **The U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife** owns and manages the 38,000-acre Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge and 6,873 acres of Julia Butler Hansen National Wildlife Refuge established for the conservation of the Columbian white-tailed deer.

> State of Oregon

State land offers an assortment of recreational opportunities throughout Clatsop County:

The Fort-to-Sea Trail

A 50-year vision becomes a reality

Dedicated on Nov. 14, 2005, the Fort-to-Sea Trail was the dream of the same group of dedicated community volunteers who constructed the replica of Fort Clatsop in 1954 and 1955. They had yet another idea: to build a trail connecting the fort to the sea. The concept would be to recreate the experience that Lewis & Clark encountered as they traveled between the temporary fort and the Pacific Ocean (Appendix H – Map).

The challenges were daunting given the terrain and cost. The actual building of the trail did not start until 2004, when an extraordinary alliance of generous Oregon companies – along with federal, state and local agencies – was able to make the project happen.

The \$10 million needed to build the trail included \$5 million for acquiring a 920-acre addition to Fort Clatsop and a 249-acre state park. Monies included federal and state grants, private donations and donations in-kind from citizens, groups and agencies offering labor, materials and engineering expertise.

Scott Stonum, the chief of resource management at Lewis & Clark National Historical Park and member of the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force, commented on the completion of the project:

“I was anticipating more of a struggle getting it done,” he said. “We had an unfunded project that was pretty monumental. But the community involvement and community spirit has been an incredible, wonderful surprise.”

- **The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department** operates sites managed specifically for recreational purposes, including campsites, day use areas, beach access, waysides and forest preserves (Table 9).
- **The Oregon Department of Forestry** owns and manages a diverse group of recreation facilities in the Astoria District of Clatsop State Forest (Table 10).

ODF has designated recreational activity zones across the Clatsop State Forest as shown in Appendix I.

- **The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife** manages over 1,000 acres of wildlife habitat in Clatsop County, including the 962-acre Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area.

> Cities

The incorporated municipalities in Clatsop County provide recreational sites and activity programs. The city of Astoria through its parks and recreation department has an extensive inventory of park sites and offers a wide range of recreational programs. Although other municipalities do not have sole-purpose parks and recreation departments, all own public park properties and provide recreational opportunities to their residents, people living in adjoining unincorporated areas and visitors to Clatsop County.

> Clatsop County

Clatsop County's parks system consists of 13 parks totaling 574 acres of land and six recreation sites totaling 443 acres of land. Six of the parks and recreation land sites include public boat ramps. County park properties offer active recreational opportunities including camping, day use and passive natural sites. See Chapter 7 for specific details.

> Public School Districts

The local school districts in Clatsop County provide certain recreational facilities to the public. School facilities such as gymnasiums and ball fields are often made available for general public use during after-school hours and the summer months (Table 15, page 50).

> Park and Recreation District

The Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District with facilities located in Seaside includes all properties within Seaside School District #10 except the incorporated cities of Gearhart and Cannon Beach. It is a tax-levying recreation district serving an area roughly between Cullaby Lake on the north, Tolovana Park on the south, and Hamlet on the east. It has an annual operating budget of approximately \$2 million, with roughly half of this amount coming from its tax base.

The district's indoor pool and therapy pool are open to the public on a year-round basis. Aquatic offerings include instruction, fitness, recreation, competition and special event programs. A variety of non-aquatic recreation and leisure-time activity programs include competitive team sport leagues, children's and teen activities, arts and crafts and performing arts. The district's varied recreational offerings are enjoyed by a large number of county residents; estimated participant uses are about 100,000 per year.

> Private Providers

Private sector recreational providers include:

- Non-profit organizations such as youth soccer and baseball groups.
- Private commercial operators, such as golf courses, RV parks and campgrounds.

> Industrial Forest Lands

By total acres, private industrial forest lands provide the largest land base for recreation in Clatsop County. Private resource land managers allow limited public recreational access to their lands for activities such as hunting, hiking, fishing, biking and horseback riding. (See Appendix J for Weyerhaeuser Company recreational map and rules.)

> Recreation Inventories

During the master plan update, the recreational inventories for various facilities and recreational providers in Clatsop County were generated. Tables for the following are given on pages 45 through 51:

- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- Clatsop State Forest Recreation Facilities
- Public Water Access: Rivers and Streams
- Public Water Access: Boat Ramps
- Designated Area Trails
- Golf Courses
- School District Facilities
- Other Tennis Courts
- RV and Camping Facilities

**Table 9 – Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Lands in Clatsop County**

SITE & LOCATION	PICNIC	BEACH ACCESS	CAMPING	BIKE/HIKE/ TRAILS	COMMENTS
Arcadia Beach State Recreation Site US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 25 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Bradley State Scenic Viewpoint , US 30, 22 mi. east of Astoria; 18 acres	X				Columbia River viewpoint, restroom, parking lot
Del Rey Beach State Recreation Site , US 101, 2 mi. north of Gearhart; 18 acres		X			Vehicle beach access and parking lot
Ecola State Park , off US 101, 2 mi. north of Cannon Beach	X	X	X	X	Ocean viewpoints, hike-in camp at Indian Creek. Elmer Feldenheimer Forest
Fort Stevens State Park , Ridge Road, Warrenton; 3762 acres	X	X	X	X	Historic museum, Coffenbury Lake
Hug Point State Recreation Site , US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 42 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Oswald West State Park , US 101, 10 mi. south of Cannon Beach 2,474 total acres, 281 acres in Clatsop	X	X	X	X	36 primitive campsites, developed portion in Tillamook County
Saddle Mountain State Natural Area , off US 26, 10 mi. east of Seaside 2,921 acres	X		X	X	9 primitive campsites, 2 1/2 mi. hiking trail to summit viewpoints
Sunset Beach , Sunset Beach Road; 157 total acres		X		X	Part of the Lewis and Clark Nat. & State Hist. Parks, restroom, parking lot, trails
Sunset Highway Forest Wayside , US 26; South county line; 1,084 total acres, 530 in Clatsop County	X				Restroom, Steam Donkey Interpretive Trail
Tolovana Beach State Recreation Site , US 101, 1 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 3 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
For additional information, see OPRD website at: http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/					

**Table 10 – Clatsop State Forest
Recreation Facilities**

SITE	LOCATION	COMMENTS	FEES
Gnat Creek Campground	Just east of Knappa (milepost 78 on US 30) on the Gnat Creek Forest Road	Primitive campground on Gnat Creek with six walk-in campsites; several salmon and steelhead runs throughout the year.	\$5 for walk-in tent sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle
Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground	Five miles south of Elsie (milepost 20 on US 26) on the Lower Nehalem Road	Amenities include 32 vehicle sites, five walk-in sites, restrooms, drinking water, picnic tables and fire pits; garbage service and firewood sales in summer.	\$10 for vehicle sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle; \$5 for walk-in tent sites.
Northrup Creek Horse Camp	Lowland meadows of Northrup Creek north of Hwy 202	Eight horse camp sites with truck and horse trailer parking, tent sites and horse corrals; vaulted restrooms, manure bins, day use area, trails and well also available.	\$10 for vehicle and equestrian sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle
Lost Lake	Just east of Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground, accessible by trail	Only developed facility at lake is a primitive boat launching area; information kiosk available. Lake is periodically stocked with trout by ODFW.	None
4 dispersed camping sites	Lower Nehalem River	Sites include gravel parking areas, tent sites, picnic tables and fire rings.	None
Bloom Lake Trail	Bloom Lake Trail On US 26 about milepost 25	Trail offers easy to moderate hiking, leading from an information kiosk at the trailhead for 1.25 miles to Bloom Lake.	None
Soapstone Lake Trail	Between mileposts 4 and 5 on Hwy 53 in Hamlet, about 0.5 mile down the road to trailhead.	Two-mile trail offers moderate hiking opportunities with several bridges, sets of steps, a stream crossing and an elevated walk along the trail.	None
Archery range	Just east of Hwy 202 between Astoria and Olney	Unique archery range wandering along a forested trail with various targets to shoot at.	None
Demonstration forest	ODF office in Astoria on Hwy 202	Seven-acre self-guided demonstration forest with interpretive exhibits explaining benefits of forest management; school field trips encouraged.	None

All facilities open year-round. For more information, call or visit Astoria District Office, 92219 Hwy 202. Phone: (503) 325-5451 or see ODF website at: <http://eqov.oregon.gov/ODF/>

**Table 11 – Public Water Access:
Rivers and Streams***

WATERWAY	SITE	FRONTAGE	OWNERSHIP
Big Creek	Big Creek County Park	1500 LF	Clatsop County
Big Creek	Frontage North of US 30	1500 LF	ODFW
Big Creek	Frontage near mouth	1200 LF	ODFW access lease
Columbia River	South Jetty & River Beach	2 miles	State Parks
Columbia River	Wauna River Beach		Georgia Pacific
Columbia River	Westport River Beach		
Columbia River	Clatsop Spit		
Columbia River	Jetty Sands		
Columbia River	Knappa Dock		Clatsop County
Columbia River	Blind Slough		North Coast Land Conservancy
Gnat Creek	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW access lease
Gnat Creek	Below hatchery	3 miles	ODF open land policy
Gnat Creek	Above hatchery	all lands	ODF open land policy
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Sigfridson County Park	4000 LF	Clatsop County
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Frontage above hatchery	600 LF	ODF open land policy
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Nehalem County Park	300 LF	Clatsop County
Lewis & Clark River	Frontage above 400 line		Weyerhaeuser
Lewis & Clark River	Lewis and Clark NHP	1.5 miles	
Necanicum River	Kloutchy Creek County Park	3000 LF	Clatsop County
Necanicum River	Frontage above Black Bridge	1950 LF	ODFW ownership
Necanicum River	Beerman Creek	1830 LF	
Nehalem River	Charney Site (below Elsie)	7000 LF	ODFW ownership
Nehalem River	Spruce Run Park		ODF Campground
Nehalem River	varied large stretches		ODF open land policy
Nehalem River, N. Fork	Foss site below county parcel	1520	ODFW access easement
Nehalem River, N. Fork	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW ownership
Youngs River	Youngs River Falls		City of Astoria
Youngs River	Frontage above Falls	9 miles	Weyerhaeuser

*Partial list of public access points, additional private and public access points exist throughout the county

**Table 12 – Public Water Access:
Boat Ramps***

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	MAINTENANCE
	<i><u>COLUMBIA RIVER</u></i>	
Hammond Basin	Town of Hammond	Town of Hammond
Warrenton Basin (Skipanon River)	City of Warrenton	City of Warrenton
Astoria Yacht Club (Youngs River)	City of Astoria	City of Astoria
East End Basin	Port of Astoria	Port of Astoria
John Day River	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Aldrich Point	Private	Clatsop County
Westport Slough	Georgia Pacific	Clatsop County
East End Pier	Port of Astoria	-
	<i><u>NECANICUM RIVER</u></i>	
Quatat Park	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Franklin Street	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Beerman Creek	ODFW	ODFW
Howard Johnson Rock	Private	Private
Kloutchy Creek Park	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
	<i><u>NEAWANNA CREEK</u></i>	
Broadway Park	Seaside	Seaside
	<i><u>NEHALEM RIVER</u></i>	
Pope/Meecker Road	ODFW	ODFW
	<i><u>OTHER SITES</u></i>	
Klaskanine River	Gindroz/Nygaard	Private
Cullaby Lake	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Sunset Lake	Public	Neighborhood Group
Coffenbury Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Creep & Crawl Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Skipanon River 2nd Street	City of Warrenton	City of Warrenton
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Lewis & Clark River Netul Landing	National Park Service	National Park Service
Mill Pond	Seaside	Seaside
Lost Lake	ODF	ODF

*Partial list, additional private and public access points may exist throughout the county

Table 13 – Designated Area Trails

TRAIL NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	OWNERSHIP/DEVELOPER
Fort to Sea	National Historic	6.5	Lewis & Clark National/State Park
Netul River	National Historic	1.5	Lewis & Clark National Park
Clatsop Loop	National Historic	2.5	Lewis & Clark National/State Park
Gnat Creek	Hiking	1.5	Oregon Department of Forestry
Northrup Creek Horse Camp/Trail	Shared-use	5	Oregon Department of Forestry
Soapstone Lake	Shared-use	2	Oregon Department of Forestry
Bloom Creek	Shared-use	1.3	Oregon Department of Forestry
Steam Donkey	Shared-use	0.8	Oregon Department of Forestry
Fort Stevens	Shared-use	9	Oregon State Parks
Tillamook	Hiking	4.5	Oregon State Parks
Saddle Mountain	Hiking	2.5	Oregon State Parks
Cullaby Lake Wetland Trail	Shared-use	1.5	Clatsop County
DeLaura Beach	Shared-use	~10	Clatsop County
Urban Trails	Shared-use	~50	City of Astoria
River Walk	Rail with Trail	3.9	City of Astoria
Middle School	Hiking	-	City of Astoria
Warrenton Waterfront	Shared-use	4	Warrenton Trails Association
Airport Dike Trail	Shared-use	2	Warrenton Trails Association
Oregon Coast Trail	Hiking	25	Oregon Coast Trail
Gateway to Discovery	Hiking	-	City of Seaside

Table 14 – Golf Courses

Site	Telephone #	Location	Type	# Holes	Length
Astoria Golf & Country Club	503-861-2211	Off US 101, 5 mi. S. of Warrenton	Private	18 Holes	6,488 yd
Highlands Golf Course	503-738-5248	Off US 101, Del Rey Beach Road (N. of Gearhart UGB)	Public	9 Holes	1,740 yd
Gearhart Golf Links	503-738-3538	Off US 101, Gearhart	Public	18 Holes	6,218 yd
Seaside Golf Club	503-738-5261	US 101, Avenue U in Seaside	Public	9 Holes	2,610 yd
Alberston Golf Range	503-717-0623	33575 Toyas Ln, Seaside	Public	Range	N/A
Lewis & Clark Country Golf	503-338-3386	92319 Youngs River Road, Astoria	Public	9 Holes	2,738
Youngs Bay Driving Range	503-325-2220	92621 Wireless Road, Astoria	Public	Range	N/A

Table 15 – School District Facilities

SCHOOL DISTRICT	GYMS	BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	TRACK	OTHER
Astoria #1C					
Astoria High School	2	2 ¹	1	1	
Astoria Middle School	2	2 ¹	1	1	
Astor Elementary	2	2 ¹			2 Tennis ¹
Gray Elementary	1				
Lewis & Clark Elementary	1	1			
Warrenton #30					
Warrenton High School	1	1	1		
Warrenton Grade School	1		1	1	
Seaside #10					
Seaside High School	1	1	1	1	1 Tennis
Broadway Middle School	2	1	1		1 Tennis
Seaside Elementary School	1				
Gearhart Elementary School	1	1			
Cannon Beach Elementary	1				
Jewell #8					
High/Grade Schools	1	1 ²	1	1	Tennis ²
Knappa Columbia County #5J					
Knappa High School	1	1 (Soft)	1	1	
Hilda Lahti School	1	1			

¹ Owned City of Astoria

² Under construction at time of publication

Table 16 – Other Tennis Courts

CITY	LOCATION	COURTS	MAINTENANCE
Astoria	Niagara Park	2	City
Warrenton	City Park	4	City
Gearhart	City Park	2	City
Gearhart	Highlands	2	Private
Cannon Beach	City Park	2	City

Table 17 – Camping and RV Facilities in Clatsop County

Clatsop County RV Parks & Campgrounds	Phone	E-mail/Website	RV (hookup)	Tent	Cabin/ Yurt	Notes
Lower Columbia River						
Astoria/Seaside KOA 1100 NW Ridge Rd	503-861-2606	astoriakoa@aol.com www.astoriakoa.com	311(222)	26	54+ 2 lodges	Mini golf, indoor pool and hot tub, volleyball.
Clatsop County Fairgrounds Walluski Loop, hwy 202 2 mi east of Astoria	503 325-4600		110(110)	0	0	Showers, 109 acres
Fort Stevens State Park Ridge Road, Warrenton	503-861-1671 800-452 5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_179.php	479(177)	19	15	3762 acres
Gnat Creek Campground Just east of Knappa (milepost 78 on US 30) on the Gnat Creek Forest Road			0/0	6	0	Primitive campground on Gnat Creek with six walk-in campsites; several salmon and steelhead runs throughout the year.
Hammond Marina RV Park 320 Lake St., Hammond	503-861-0547		50(50)	0	0	Laundry, shower, cable TV
Kampers West Good Sampark 1140 NW Warrenton Dr.	503-861-1814 800-880-5267	info@kamperswest.com www.kamperswest.com	160(160)	0	3	2 club rooms, fish cleaning, crab cooking.
Klatskanine River RV Park 88590 Hwy. 202, 11 miles east of Astoria	503-325-8595	KlatskanineRiverRVPark@msn.com	15(15)	10	0	On the river, 11 miles east of Astoria, bath room and showers.
Sunset Lake Resort & RV Park 33242 Sunset Beach Lane	503-861-1760	sunsetlake@sunsetlake.faiethweb.com www.sunsetlake.faiethweb.com	22(2)	6	0	Store, bath and laundry
Interior						
Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground Five miles south of Elsie (milepost 20 on US 26) on the Lower Nehalem Road			32(0)		5	Amenities include 32 vehicle sites, five walk-in sites, restrooms, drinking water, picnic tables and fire pits; garbage service and firewood sales in summer.
Northrup Creek Horse Camp Milepost 35 on Hwy 202, 4 miles west of Birkenfeld.			0/0	0	8*	*8 horse camp sites with truck and horse trailer parking, tent sites and horse corrals; vaulted restrooms, manure bins, day use area, trails and well also available.
Cannon Beach						
Ecola State Park Off US 101, 2 mi. north of Cannon Beach	800-452 5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org	0	0	3	Hike in
RV Resort at Cannon Beach 345 Elk Creek Road	503-436-2231 800-847-2231	info@cbrvresort.com www.cbrvresort.com	100(100)	0	0	Cable TV, indoor Pool, spa, playground, basketball, convenience store, shuttle
Oswald West State Park US 101, 10 mi. south of Cannon Beach	800 452 5687 800 551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_195.php	0	30	0	Hike in, 2,474 acres
Sea Ranch RV Park & Stables 415 Fir St.	503-436-2815	searanch@seasurf.net www.searanchrv.com www.campingfriends.com/searanchrvpark	38(14)	41	7	Restrooms, May to Sept beach horse rides. Children and animal friendly.
Wright's For Camping	503-436-2347	wrights@seasurf.net www.wrightsforcamping.com	7(0)	19	0	Showers laundry, wooded area.
Seaside						
Bud's Campground & Grocery 4412 Hwy 101	503-738-6855 800-730-6855		26(26)	10	0	Restrooms, showers, laundry, groceries
Circle Creek RV Park & Campground 85658 Highway 101	503-738-6070	circlecreek101@hotmail.com	44(44)	28	0	Restrooms, showers, laundry, Necanicum river fishing.
Forest Lakes Resort 85203 Hwy 101	503-738-0100					
Pine Cove Motel & Trailer Court 2481 Highway 101 N	503-738-5243		25(25)	6	0	12 motel rooms
Saddle Mountain State Natural Area , off US 26, 10 mi. east of Seaside	800-452-5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_197.php	0	10	0	Drive in, 2,921 acres
Thousand Trails/Leisure Time Resorts 1703 12th Ave. ½ east of 101	503-738-0626	www.1000trails.com	219(219)	25+	26 trailers, 6 cabins	Private, membership required. Indoor pool, tennis, sauna, laundry, RC-cars, basketball.
Truckes Necanicum River RV Park 1921 S Hwy. 101	503-738-8863		15(0)	0	0	Convenience store and gas
Venice RV Park 1032 24 Ave, 1.25 miles N Seaside hwy 101	503-738-8851	www.shopseaside.com/vrv	30(30)	6	0	Cable TV, laundry, showers

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5 > PARK SYSTEM GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION STRATEGIES

Five goals were identified along with objectives and actions needed to support our vision of a vital, prosperous parks and recreation system that contributes to the quality of life in Clatsop County.

> Planning Goals

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based on adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires and to inventory available recreation opportunities.

Extensive time and energy were dedicated to the development of planning goals and subsequent objectives and action strategies for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands. The intent of these goals has been reviewed during the public involvement process and has been narrowed down to five broad planning goals. The goals listed in this section apply to the general implementation and management of the county park system and are directed toward the vision of the mission statement.

Goal 1 – Parks Management

Goal 2 – Funding and Operation

Goal 3 – Community Health and Social and Economic Benefits

Goal 4 – Environmental Stewardship

Goal 5 – Regional Recreational Connections

> Objectives and Action Strategies

The strategic actions in this section identify the steps necessary to achieve the various goals and objectives outlined. Also shown are the individuals or groups with lead responsibility for carrying out each objective or action and the time frame in which it is to be accomplished.



Master Plan Task Force Vision Statement:

“By 2015, Clatsop County will be a contributor to a county-wide recreational system of parks and trails that are well known, maintained and supported. This recreational system will add significantly to the area’s growing reputation as a good, healthy place to live, work and visit.”



Table 18 – Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 1 - PARKS MANAGEMENT: Maintain and improve the county's park and recreational resources.</p> <p>1.1 OBJECTIVE: <u>Provide a consistent, high quality, park and recreation experience.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Establish consistent, high quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including signage. 1.1.2 Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park. 1.1.3 Work with producers of area recreational maps and brochures to include county parks. 1.1.4 Provide more restroom facilities. 1.1.5 Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate. 1.1.6 Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas. 1.1.7 Consider establishing "quiet zones" within the parks or consider identifying entire parks as "quiet parks." Exceptions could be made for special events, concerts or other permitted activities. 1.1.8 Ensure adjacent land uses, especially industrial uses, are compatible with future park acquisitions and development projects. <p>1.2 OBJECTIVE: <u>Manage each park to preserve and enhance the natural and cultural resources within the park system.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection. 1.2.2 Implement a noxious weed control program. 	<p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>

Key
Lead Responsibility: PM=Parks Management; RLPAC=Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee.; CCAP= Clatsop County Administration.; RRC=Regional Recreation Council*.; BOC=Clatsop County Board of Commissioners
Time Frame: O=Ongoing; S=Short-term (1-3 yrs); M=Mid-Term (4-7 years); L=Long-term (8-10+ yrs.)

Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>1.3 OBJECTIVE: <u>Identify additional county-owned land that could be used for recreational activity and educational purposes.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.3.1 Maintain a parks classification system to guide current and future management.</p> <p>1.3.2 Strive to locate parks close to population centers.</p> <p>1.3.3 Create a policy for the acquisition, development and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long term county needs.</p> <p>1.3.4 Establish the exact boundaries and ownerships of all county owned parks and recreational lands.</p>	<p>RLPAC/PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/PM/CCAP RLPAC/CCAP/BOC</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p>	<p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>M</p>
<p>1.4 OBJECTIVE: <u>Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.4.1 Contact recreational user groups to ascertain their needs and gain their cooperation.</p> <p>1.4.2 Minimize user conflicts by separating uses or through special use agreements.</p> <p>1.4.3 Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.</p> <p>1.4.4 Increase the number of designated fishing locations.</p> <p>1.4.5 Create or adopt trail building guidelines.</p> <p>1.4.6 Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, i.e. new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.</p> <p>1.4.7 Establish county-wide development, building and maintenance standards.</p> <p>1.4.8 Decommission underused and derelict facilities that do not have heritage significance, including the removal of excess parking areas, roads, picnic shelters and parks buildings.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>

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Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 2 – FUNDING AND OPERATION: Ensure a sustainable, high quality and cost effective park operation.</p> <p>2.1 OBJECTIVE: <u>Make the parks operation increasingly self-sustaining, including developing partnerships when possible.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>2.1.1 Implement appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks; consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.</p> <p>2.1.2 Investigate the establishment of a "Friends of the Parks" foundation to establish fundraising.</p> <p>2.1.3 Pursue grants from state, federal and private sources.</p> <p>2.1.4 Consider the formation of a restricted fund as a source of stable, supplemental funding for parks.</p> <p>2.2 OBJECTIVE: <u>Utilize advanced and improved technologies in parks and facilities management to improve efficiencies.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>2.2.1 Establish a reservations system for special facilities.</p> <p>2.2.2 Evaluate operations for potential cost savings.</p> <p>2.2.3 Annually evaluate prior year's performance and prioritize activities for the coming year.</p> <p>2.2.4 Utilize resident park hosts, volunteers and work crews where appropriate.</p> <p>2.2.5 Acknowledge and reward volunteers with recognition.</p>	<p>RLPAC</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/PM/BOC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>CCAP</p>	<p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p>

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Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 3 – COMMUNITY HEALTH & ECONOMIC/SOCIAL BENEFITS: Promote the community health and regional economic benefits of the park system.</p> <p>3.1 OBJECTIVE: <u>Raise public awareness of the health and economic benefits of the park system.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>3.1.1 Determine the economic advantages to the county of current and potential parks and recreational lands, including future development projects.</p> <p>3.1.2 Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county's scenic, recreational and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>RLPAC/CCAP</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p>	<p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p>
<p>GOAL 4– ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Promote volunteerism and a greater sense of land stewardship among county residents of all ages.</p> <p>4.1 OBJECTIVE: <u>Build an effective outreach strategy to engage the public.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.1.1 Expand the Adopt-A-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to enlist volunteers in the development and maintenance within parks.</p>	<p>RLPAC/CCAP</p> <p>CCAP/PM</p>	<p>S</p> <p>S</p>
<p>4.2 OBJECTIVE: <u>Practice environmentally responsible park management.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.2.1 Complete a system-wide Natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.</p> <p>4.2.2 Develop and implement a "green purchasing" program for park maintenance and operations.</p> <p>4.2.3 Minimize tree cutting in parks with priority given to dead or identified hazard trees.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>

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Time Frame: O=Ongoing; S=Short-term (1-3 yrs); M=Mid-Term (4-7 years); L=Long-term (8-10+ yrs.)

Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>4.3 OBJECTIVE: <u>Increase public awareness of the county parks' natural and cultural resources.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.3.1 Install interpretive signage at park locations where feasible.</p> <p>4.3.2 Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.</p> <p>4.3.3 Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels and the county's website, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>RLPAC/PM</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p>	<p>S</p> <p>M</p> <p>O</p> <p>S</p>
<p>GOAL 5 – REGIONAL RECREATIONAL CONNECTIONS: Establish a more integrated and connected system of parks and recreational resources both within the county park system and between the county and other public and private recreation providers.</p>	<p>RLPAC/BOC</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>5.1 OBJECTIVE: <u>Establish a permanent recreation council* of local, county, state, federal and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.</u></p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>5.1.1 Create a Land and Water Trails Plan.</p> <p>5.1.2 Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize user conflicts.</p> <p>5.1.3 Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.</p> <p>5.1.4 Identify the partnerships necessary to jointly manage recreational sites, such as Youngs River Falls.</p>	<p>PM/RRC</p> <p>PM/RRC</p>	<p>S</p> <p>S</p>
<p>5.1.5 Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.</p> <p>5.1.6 Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).</p> <p>*See Appendix N – Regional Recreation Council – Proposed Charter</p>	<p>PM/RRC</p> <p>RRC/RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>PM/RRC</p> <p>PM/RRC</p>	<p>S</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>L</p>

Key

Lead Responsibility: PM=Parks Management. RLPAC=Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee.; CCAP= Clatsop County Administration.; RRC=Regional Recreation Council*; BOC=Clatsop County Board of Commissioners
Time Frame: O=Ongoing; S=Short-term (1-3 yrs); M=Mid-Term (4-7 years); L=Long-term (8-10+ yrs.)

6 > DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

Park classification systems have been used successfully elsewhere in the country to manage park resources, market to the public, and plan for future development. A system based on existing park inventories is proposed in this report, along with recommendations for park and facility standards.



> **Park Classifications**

Recognizing the diversity of the resources and variety of uses within the county parks, we recommend a park classification system. The classifications will serve as a guide to the ongoing management and use of the existing parks and open space lands, and the future development of new ones. Each park will be assigned a classification based on its dominant feature, recognizing that parks may share some of the characteristics of other park categories.

The following park and recreational lands classifications are proposed:

- **Shared-use Parks**
- **Special Use Area**
- **Natural Areas**

In addition, park and recreational lands that meet certain criteria may be assigned a special designation overlay. The following overlays are proposed:

- **Gateway Designation**
- **Leased Park Designation**

Recommendation:

Park Designation Process:

Consider lease, trade or sale of park lands that have been identified as not fitting the overall mission of the Parks Master Plan in order to fund other aspects of the park system.

Perform periodic reviews to evaluate whether the individual parks designation is still valid.

“I am from the local area and have not heard of some sites: need more signage and communication to public.”

*Survey respondent,
Hammond
August 2005*



“Unfortunately there is a lack of unvandalized toilet facilities.”

*Survey respondent
August 2005*

“All the parks need to be more publicized. Nobody knows about all these parks. Put out more information about the parks and put big signs on them!”

*Survey respondent
August 2005*

> Shared-use Parks

Definition

Sites that provide a range of park, recreation and open space opportunities.

Role and Function

Meet a variety of community-based, shared-use park and recreational needs.

Facilities

Examples of facilities deemed necessary to fulfill the recreational needs of the particular park: boat docks, built restroom facilities, water systems, covered picnic areas, playgrounds, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, baseball fields, barbecue pits, trails, parking, fee boxes, camp hosts, fishing docks, signage, etc.

Management Focus

- Maintain all facilities and grounds in attractive, clean, safe and working order.
- Identify park management zones: active areas, passive areas and natural environment areas.
- Install an interpretive signage and educational program that will highlight the wonderful natural features of the area.
- Develop trails, viewing areas and other waterfront and wetland-related amenities, subject to environmental considerations (e.g., boat launch, fishing pier, viewing platforms or beach access).
- Collect fees where feasible.

> Special Use Area

Definition

Parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single use or purpose.

Role and Function

Serve specific users and activities, including residents and visitors. Examples include boat ramps, docks, camping facilities, etc.

“Dog parks! We have well behaved springers that love to run.”

*Survey respondent
Astoria
August 2005*

Facilities

All facilities support the primary use.

Management Focus

- Maintain all facilities and grounds in good, safe and working order.
- Identify park management zones: active areas, passive areas and natural environment areas.
- Establish an interpretive signage and educational program that can highlight the wonderful natural features of the area.
- Facilitate public access and views to natural features.
- Establish fee collection where feasible.

> Natural Areas (Low-Impact Recreation)

Definition

The primary purpose of these sites is to conserve the natural environment while allowing for low-impact, nature-based recreational activities.

Role and Function

Self-directed, resource-oriented outdoor recreation that complements the unique and natural features of each site without harming the environment. Natural areas are typically less developed and managed to preserve natural processes.

Facilities

Low-impact facilities including trails, trailheads, modest comfort facilities (restrooms), informal parking areas, information/interpretive kiosks, and directional/way finding signage.

Management Focus

- Protect important natural and cultural heritage features.
- Manage and enhance environmental resources; examples include forest land, fisheries and other wildlife.
- Identify appropriate use of areas and trail routes.
- Encourage shared-use trails wherever possible and appropriate to serve the greatest number of users; separate trail uses where necessary if conflict is unavoidable.
- Install an interpretive signage and educational program that will highlight the unique natural and historic features throughout these parks; examples include bird watching, nature enjoyment and trails use.
- Establish a "Carry-in / Carry-out" trash policy within these scenic and natural park settings.

"We have lived here all our lives and I have never seen any information out on county parks."

*Survey respondent,
Youngs River area
August 2005*

> Gateway Designation

Definition

Gateway parks are likely points of first contact with the larger park system.

Role and Function

Serve as a gateway to the parks system with information about other parks that visitors might like to see.

Facilities

Kiosks, information centers, fee payment systems.

Management Focus

Maintain the information booths, fee collection.

> Leased Park Designation

Definition

Parks that are leased to a third party that manages the park for a specific purpose.

Role and Function

Provide a needed, popular or historic public service.

Facilities

As needed by the leasing entity and consistent with the lease agreement, but consistent with returning the land to its underlying designated use at the conclusion of the lease.

Management Focus

Ensure that the terms of the lease are followed.

**Table 19 – Park & Recreational Lands
Classification Matrix**

Parks

	A. Shared- Use	B. Special Use	C. Natural (Low Impact Rec)	D. Gateway	E. Leased Parks
Aldrich Point		◆			
Big Creek	◆				
Carnahan	◆				
Cullaby Lake	◆			◆*	
David Douglas			◆		
Lee Wooden			◆		
John Day		◆		◆*	
Kloutchy Creek	◆			◆*	
North Fork Nehalem Park (Hwy 53)			◆		
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)			◆		
Sigfridson			◆		
Smith Lake			◆		
Westport		◆		◆*	

Recreational Areas

	A. Shared- use	B. Special Use	C. Natural (Low Impact Rec)	D. Gateway	E. Leased Parks
Camp Cullaby (BSA)		◆			◆
DeLaura Beach			◆		
Lewis & Clark		◆			
Camp Kiwanilong	◆				◆
Twilight Eagle		◆			
Lower Co. Soccer		◆			◆

*Proposed designations

> Zoning

Existing zoning does not fully account for current uses or future plans for county parks. Based review by the Task Force, county parks and recreational lands are inconsistently zoned. In the opinion of the Task Force, the RM (Recreation Management) zone is the closest match.

We recommend defining all county parks and recreational lands as county-owned land zoned RM. The parks master plan (or specific, individual park master plans) would become the document controlling use or conditional uses. The parks classification document described in this chapter provides an effective guideline for current use and future plans.

Recommendation:
We recommend defining all county parks and recreational lands as county-owned land zoned RM.

Table 20 – County Zoning Relevant to Parks and Recreation Lands

Use/Zone	Park Master Plan Zone (Section 3.900)	Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Zone (Section 3.580)	Recreation Management Zone (Section 3.594)
Purpose	The purpose of this zone is to provide for the long term protection, management and enjoyment of natural, cultural, scenic, open space and recreational resources within publicly-owned or managed parks.	The OPR zone is intended to provide for the conservation of open space; the protection and development of areas uniquely suited for outdoor recreation and the protection of designated scenic, natural and cultural resource areas.	This zone is intended to be applied to existing public and private parks particularly those that contain significant natural values. These areas are intended to accommodate the type of recreational development that insures the maintenance of the site's natural values.
Applicability	This zone will be applied only to public parks which have master plans adopted by Clatsop County pursuant to OAR 660 Division 34		
Development & Use	Park uses and facilities that are consistent with a park master plan adopted pursuant to OAR 660 Division 34, and with applicable development standards, are allowed through the review procedures...	Farm use. Forest use. Wildlife refuge or management area. Public regional park or recreation area excluding campgrounds. Historical or archaeological site/area. Golf courses except in areas identified as Coastal Shorelands. R.V. Park subject to Section S3.550-S3.552 except in the Clatsop Plains Planning Area. Other watersheds. Public or private neighborhood park or playground. Golf driving range. Municipally owned watersheds. Accessory development customarily provided in conjunction with the above developments. Property line adjustment. Low intensity recreation.	General maintenance and operation of existing recreation facilities. Recreational improvements and additions necessary to serve the same visitor capacity served by the existing facilities, provided that off-site impacts are not disturbed. Property line adjustments. Low intensity recreation.

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7 > COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS

On-site inventories conducted by Task Force members reveal a number of opportunities for better utilizing county-owned park properties. The data can serve as a benchmark for future planning.

> Parks and Recreational Lands

Clatsop County benefits from an array of natural resources and habitats. Lands within the county range from coastal shorelines and wetlands to freshwater streams and estuaries; from lowland meadows and dunes to the forested mountains of the Coast Range. These diverse environments can be experienced in the county's park system.

This chapter provides inventory information and site-specific recommendations for parks and other recreational sites owned and managed by Clatsop County. Potential recreational sites and camping facilities are addressed later in the chapter

Table 21 lists Clatsop County's 13 designated parks and six recreational sites and their size. This is followed by Figure 2 on which their locations are identified.

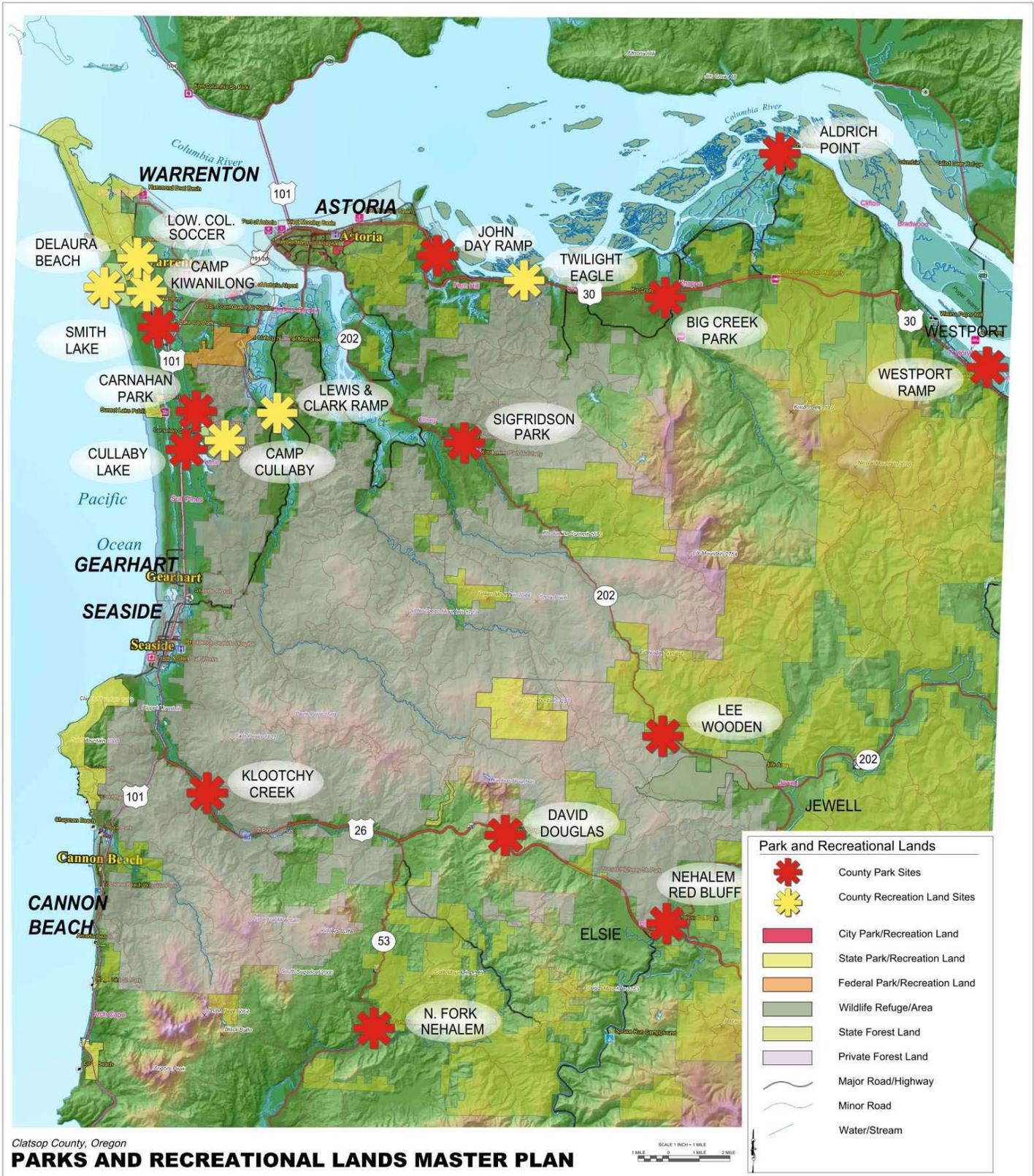


Table 21 – Parks and Recreation Lands

<i>County Parks</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp	4
Big Creek Park	36
Carnahan Park	31
Cullaby Lake Park	165
David Douglas Park	64
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Park.	47
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	58
Kloutchy Creek Park	25
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)	49
North Fork Nehalem Park	3
Sigfridson Park	64
Smith Lake Park	3
Westport Boat Ramp	27
<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>577</i>

<i>Recreation Lands</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Finel)	62
Camp Kiwanilong	191
DeLaura Beach	164
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp	3
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Assoc.	4
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	15
<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>443</i>

Figure 2 – Park and Recreational Lands Map



> Habitat Summary

Opportunities and Constraints Analysis:
We recommend that further habitat analysis and a thorough opportunities and constraints study accompany future planning and development of county parklands.

Earlier planning efforts by the county have yielded an overview of general habitat classifications that are common to the park and recreation lands. Table 22 summarizes the types of habitat areas that are typical of each of the park and recreation land sites and provides an overview of the sensitive habitat areas, unusual species and development pressures.

Table 22 – Habitat Summary

	<i>Aquatic</i>	<i>Riparian</i>	<i>Wetland</i>	<i>Shrub</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Meadow</i>	<i>Sensitive Habitat/Development Pressures</i>
County Parks							
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp	X	X	X			X	Columbia River shoreline, isolated
Big Creek Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	Big Creek shoreline, bank erosion and wetlands
Carnahan Park	X	X	X	X	X		Cullaby Lake shoreline
Cullaby Lake Park	X	X	X	X	X		Adjacent development and wetlands
David Douglas Park					X		Old growth trees, high habitat value
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Pk.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Falls are unique landscape feature, diverse site
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	X	X	X				Diverse wetlands
Kloutchy Creek Park	X	X	X	X	X		Unique tree stand, Nacanicum shoreline
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)					X		Old growth trees, high habitat value
North Fork Nehalem Park	X	X			X		Nehalem River shoreline
Sigfridson Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	Open meadows, Klaskanine River shoreline
Smith Lake Park	X	X	X				Lake frontage
Westport Boat Ramp	X	X	X	X		X	Slough and riparian habitat
	<i>Aquatic</i>	<i>Riparian</i>	<i>Wetland</i>	<i>Shrub</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Meadow</i>	<i>Sensitive Habitat/Development Pressures</i>
Recreation Lands							
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Finell)	X	X	X	X	X		Wetlands and mature forested areas
Camp Kiwanilong	X	X	X	X	X	X	Diverse dune habitat, wetlands, and lakes
DeLaura Beach			X	X	X		Coastal site with rare deflation plain wetlands
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp	X	X	X				Lewis & Clark River shoreline
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	X	X	X		X		Columbia River shoreline, isolated
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer			X	X		X	

> Designated County Parks

Clatsop County’s 13 designated parks are described in detail on pages 72-103. Considerable effort was taken by Task Force members to collect and verify these data; they represent an important repository of historic, legal, management and marketing data.

Many issues arose during the process of collecting park data. These are described in the “Management Opportunities & Challenges” and “Recommendations & Comments” section for each park. Chapter 5 contains *Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies* that relate to county parks. Current park rules and regulations are listed in Appendix O.

An overview of current facilities is shown below.

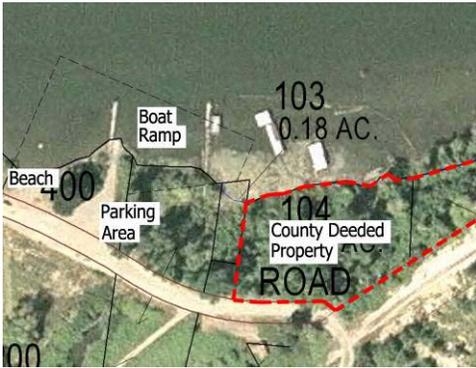
Recommendation:
Park inventory data collected during the process of producing this report shall be:

1. preserved in a database
2. updated regularly, and
3. available to the public on the county’s Web site.

Table 23– Facility Inventory by Site

	Day Use Fee Required	Paved Parking Area	Primitive Parking Area	Restrooms (Flush)	Vault Toilet/Chemical Toilet	Campsites	Reservable Picnic Shelters	BBQ/Cooking Facilities	Boat Launch Facilities	Fishing/Transit Dock	Swimming Area	Fishing Area	Walking/Hiking	Equestrian Trails	Playground	Picnic Tables	Baseball/Softball/Soccer	Volleyball Courts	Open Play Area	Natural Area/Wetlands	Interpretive/Education Signage	Historic Structures	
County Parks																							
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp			X		X				X	X		X										X	
Big Creek Park			X									X	X				X				X		
Carnahan Park			X						X	X	X	X	X			X			X		X		
Cullaby Lake Park	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
David Douglas Park																					X		
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Pk.			X										X								X		
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	X	X		X					X	X		X				X					X		
Kloutchy Creek Park					X																X		
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)																					X		
North Fork Nehalem Park			X									X	X								X		
Sigfridson Park			X									X	X								X		
Smith Lake Park																					X		
Westport Boat Ramp			X		X				X	X		X	X								X		
Recreation Lands																							
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Finel)		X			X	X							X			X					X		
Camp Kiwanilong				X		X							X			X	X	X	X	X	X		
DeLaura Beach													X	X							X		X
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp			X						X	X		X									X		
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer			X														X						
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary			X																		X	X	

ALDRICH POINT BOAT RAMP



Location:	End of Aldrich Point Road, 5.4 miles north of Hwy. 30 between milepost 79-80, Brownsmead area
Map:	9N 7W Section 26 – #104, #100
Size:	3.73 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Aquatic Natural (AN)
Classification:	Special Use

History:

n/a



Acquisition by County:

n/a

Description/Natural Features:

The Aldrich Point Boat Ramp is located at the end of Aldrich Point Road in the Brownsmead area in eastern Clatsop County. This narrow, one lane improved boat ramp and transit dock offers access to the Columbia River at river mile 29. It provides access to the Lewis and Clark Wildlife Refuge that is located north of the boat ramp. This site is popular throughout the year and provides excellent water access opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, boating, waterfowl hunting and Columbia River fishing.



Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

Aldrich Point is the northernmost point in the State of Oregon. This facility is located on the broad floodplain along the south shore of the Columbia River.

Recreation Utilization:

The primary users year-round are fishermen and waterfowl hunters launching watercraft to access the Columbia River and Refuge. During the warmer summer months, use by non-motorized boaters increases. Non-boating uses are limited due to poor beach access and primitive facilities.

Facility Inventory:

- Single lane boat launch
- Transit dock
- Informal gravel parking area
- Chemical toilet

Development History:

- (2004) Installation of new rock fill along the edges of boat ramp and in between the existing cement boat ramp blocks for cost: of \$10,500.
- (1999) Removal of deteriorated boarding floats/docks.
- (1999) \$5,000 approved by BCC for construction by locals of new boarding floats: no activity to date.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) provides \$3,000 annually for limited maintenance and operations of this site.
- At this time, county maintenance and operations costs are limited to staff time only.
- Current property boundary issues prevent the county from pursuing OSMB improvement grants.
- OSMB grants and other funding sources could be utilized to provide continued public access to this section of the Columbia River for boaters, bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hunters.

ALDRICH POINT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

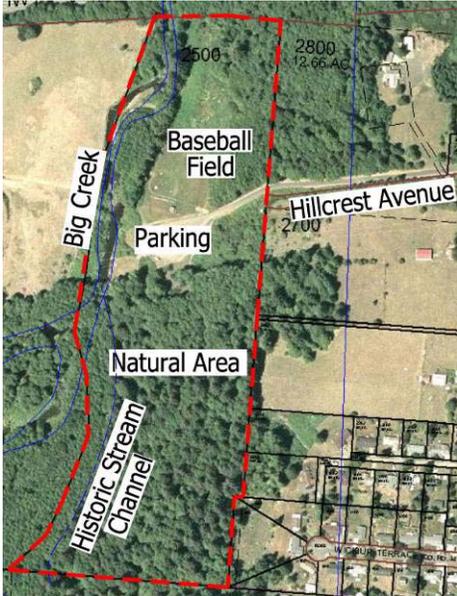
Operations and Maintenance

- Resolve the property boundary issue to allow for improvement of this site.
- Secure OSMB (Oregon State Marine Board) grants for park improvements.
- Establish a day-use fee and collection system for this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Improved parking facility
 - Enhanced boat launch and dock facilities
 - Vault toilet

BIG CREEK COUNTY PARK



Location: Big Creek Lane off of Hillcrest Loop, ½ mile south of Hwy. 30 at milepost 82, Knappa area

Map: 8N 7W Section 19 – #25

Size: 36 acres, including 1,500 linear feet Big Creek

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Recreational Management (RM)

Classification: Shared-use

History:
n/a

Acquisition by County:
The property was acquired from the Knappa Development Company on April 4, 1969 for the sum of \$17,000.



Description/Natural Features:
This county park site, which adjoins Big Creek, provides an attractive, secluded, natural setting for stream fishing and day-use activities. The vegetation communities on-site are diverse and include riparian areas along Big Creek, open field and flat forested areas, wetlands and forested foothills. The vegetation found within the boundaries of the park is typical of native plant communities found in Clatsop County. This park provides direct access to Big Creek salmon, steelhead and trout fisheries.

Cultural/Historical Significance:
n/a



Geological Significance:
Big Creek is a coastal foothills stream that flows from the west slope of Nicolai Mountain in a northerly direction for a distance of about ten miles to the confluence with the Columbia River. Upstream mining activities during the 1990s caused the stream channel of Big Creek to re-route.

Recreation Utilization:

Use of the site is relatively light and includes fishing, open space and picnicking. The existing baseball field is used periodically.

Facility Inventory:

- Single baseball field, backstop, benches and concession stand located north of the entrance road. It is currently being partially maintained by local residents, and is used as a practice field.
- Primitive walking paths throughout site and along banks of creek.
- A graveled cul-de-sac turnaround area and informal parking area at terminus of entrance road. Vehicle barriers have been installed to define parking area.
- Vehicular access provided over a county-maintained, paved 16-foot wide entrance road that connects to Hillcrest Loop.

Development History:

- (1991) Master plan completed.
- (1986) Youth baseball field constructed by County Parks in partnership with local community group. Recreation facility formerly managed by community group via cooperative agreement.
- Log vehicle barricades have been recently added at perimeter of parking area.

BIG CREEK PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Limit improvements within riparian corridor and respond to stream bank erosion through bioengineering or armoring to prevent loss of riparian habitat and fishing access.
- Review long-term value of baseball field and consider removal to accommodate new park amenities.
- Establish a management plan to provide minimum level of maintenance, sanitation and security.
- Consider temporary picnic tables and chemical toilet facilities during summer months to accommodate usage.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing primitive overnight camping at this site.

...continued

BIG CREEK PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Day-use fee station
 - Permanent vehicle barriers and/or improved parking area
 - Picnic tables and shelters
 - Paved and soft surface trails
 - Vault toilet facilities and utilities
 - Site furnishings including benches and trash receptacles
 - Playgrounds
 - Enhanced ADA accessibility including parking, fishing platforms, etc.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Vegetation management including controlling invasive species and restoration of riparian habitat.
- Stream bank erosion from park user activities.
- Underutilized forested flat area between stream bed and bluff could accommodate additional recreation and site amenities.
- Large flat meadow area currently occupied by baseball field could accommodate additional recreation and site amenities.
- Acquisition of adjacent river frontage could expand public fishing access.
- Underdeveloped and underutilized trails.
- Site and water access is currently not ADA accessible.
- Likely presence of on-site wetlands.
- Various park improvements have been considered, but have been postponed due to limited budgets.

CARNAHAN COUNTY PARK

Location: Cullaby Lake Lane, ½ mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton

Map: 7N 10W Section 15 – #500

Size: 31.4 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)

Classification: Shared-use



History:

The acreage for Carnahan Park was donated by the heirs of the Carnahan estate for the purpose of open space and recreation.

Acquisition by County:

Donated to Clatsop County in 1938.

Description/Natural Features:

This is an established day-use waterfront county park site located on the north end of Cullaby Lake. 1,600 linear feet of lake shoreline, forested uplands and open meadows dominate this low intensity park site.



Geological Significance:

Cullaby Creek feeds Cullaby Lake and outlets into the Skipanon River and eventually the Columbia River at Warrenton. See Cullaby Lake inventory.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Carnahan County Park was established in 1939 by Nell Carnahan to “promote the public welfare of the citizens of Clatsop County, and as a memorial to the Carnahan family.” The Carnahan family was prominent among the early settlers to Clatsop Plains.



CARNAHAN PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- County recommends that State monitor water quality and implement aquatic plant removal as needed.
- Monitor docks and repair or replace to maintain safe park access.
- Maintain existing day-use facilities as outlined in the park master plan.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Expanded trail system
 - Interpretive signage at key locations
 - Off-leash pet area, with water access
 - Enhanced ADA accessible amenities including parking, pathways and fishing docks
 - Enhanced boat ramp facilities to broaden appeal to boaters
 - Vault toilet

Recreation Utilization:

Public boat launch access area to Cullaby Lake (speed restricted area for boats), passive lake sports and fishing boats.

Facility Inventory:

- Small gravel boat ramp for non-motorized and small power boats
- Fishing and water access from wooden dock with four fixed benches
- Steep primitive trails into wooded uplands, including a path crossing private land connecting to Boy Scouts of America leased camp
- Informal wildlife and waterfowl viewing
- Six wooden picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Informal parking areas and gated access roads
- Seasonal fee collection facility
- Seasonal chemical toilet

Development History:

- (1995) Wood dock was rebuilt.
- (1988) Master plan completed.
- Boy Scouts of America and County partnered on the development of a potable water system.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- The ODFW has identified this site as an excellent area for the development of ADA accessible fishing facilities.
- Ongoing maintenance of wood docks.
- Water quality, invasive aquatic plant growth and shoreline erosion issues associated with natural and manmade impacts.

CULLABY LAKE COUNTY PARK

Location: End of Hawkins Road off of Cullaby Lake Lane, ½ mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton

Map: 7N 10W Section 15 – 2400, Section 22 -#300, #400, #500, #600, #601, #4100, #4111, #2800, #2001

Size: 165 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Recreation Management (RM)
Lake and Wetlands (LW)

Classification: Shared-use, Gateway

History:

Around the late 1800s or 1900, a ditch was created between Cullaby Lake and the old Skipanon Creek for the purpose of logging transport and wetland drainage. In addition to logging, cranberry bogs on the west side of the lake were productive for residents in the 1900s. Around 1960, a Soil and Water Conservation project resulted in a water control structure at Cullaby Lake's north outflow, which created the Cullaby Lake recreation area, with a parking lot, picnic areas, restrooms, boat ramps and a boat basin. In 1966 the annual Astoria Regatta was held on Cullaby Lake, and in March of 1968 the Board of County Commissioners designated the 165-acre site as the "Cullaby Lake County Park and Recreation Area."

Acquisition by County:

Cullaby Lake County Park was created from several parcels acquired by the county due to delinquent property taxes. The lake's waterfront has been used for recreation for many years, but was officially designated a county park in 1968.





Description/Natural Features:

Cullaby Lake County Park is a popular day-use waterfront park with natural and developed recreation facilities. Features include access to the 219-acre Cullaby Lake with 4,400 linear feet of shoreline, beaches, natural areas and community park amenities dominate this high intensity park site.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

The Clatsop people had summer camps at Cullaby Lake, and Lewis and Clark reference this site in their writings. As many as 50 cedar dugout canoes, whose purpose may have been ceremonial burial by the native Clatsop people, were exposed when lake levels were artificially lowered.

Cullaby was the name of a son and grandson of a sailor who washed ashore near Tillamook after a shipwreck. The sailor and his wife moved north to live with the Clatsop people making the lake their home for part of each year. The son was mentioned in the diaries of Lewis and Clark and is the origin of the lake's name. The grandson was living by the lake when settlers began arriving in the area.



The historic Lindgren Cabin, an example of early pioneer home construction, was moved from its original site near Soapstone Lake to Cullaby Lake County Park. This building is owned by the Finnish American Cultural Society and is opened periodically for tours.

Geological Significance:

Between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, the eastern side of Cullaby Lake was the ocean shore, as evidenced by the unearthing of non-native species of logs buried in the area that had been washed ashore by the ocean that many years ago. The gradual development of sand dunes on what is now the western side of Cullaby Lake was the precursor to bogs, estuarine sloughs, streams and lakes.



Cullaby Creek feeds Cullaby Lake and outlets into the Skipanon River and eventually the Columbia River at Warrenton.

Recreation Utilization:

Public boat launches, docks, swimming beaches, fishing areas, and diverse recreation and park amenities. This park is the only developed public lake waterskiing and power boating facility in the county.

Facility Inventory:

- Two concrete motorized and non-motorized boat launch ramp facilities
- Two docks for transient moorage and fishing access
- Paved automobile and trailer parking areas
 - Play equipment located at north picnic area
 - Three horseshoe pits
 - Two swim beaches (one at north picnic area, one at south picnic area)
 - Sandy bottom; mowed grassy bank; roped designated swim area; no lifeguard provided by county
 - Bank access fishing areas
 - Two volleyball courts
 - North picnic area: picnic shelter, one large covered grill, four pedestal grills and 29 picnic tables.
 - South picnic area: picnic shelter, five pedestal grills and 19 picnic tables
 - Restrooms: one accessible restroom at north picnic area and boat launch, one restroom at south picnic area
 - Drinking fountains: two in north picnic area, one in south picnic area
 - Trash receptacles: 10 at north picnic area, six at south picnic area
 - Primitive and developed trails with signage and wetlands viewing platform
 - Historic Lindgren Cabin
 - Park caretaker and maintenance facility
 - Fee collection site



CULLABY LAKE PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- County recommends that State monitor water quality and implement aquatic plant removal as needed.
- Map existing trail system and develop walking maps for park.
- Maintain existing day-use facilities as outlined in the park master plan.
- Update park master plan.
- Explore state supported campground concept as a revenue generating development.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Enhanced ADA amenities including playground and fishing areas
 - Expanded trail system
 - "Gateway" improvements including camping, special event space, etc.

Development History:

- (2005) Wetlands Trail development
- (2001) North parking lot paved for cost of \$81,520.
- (2000-2001) Construction of beach shoreline project.
- (2000) Grant reconstructed boat launch for cost of \$86,220.
- (2000) Re-roof of playground picnic shelter.
- (2000) Re-roof of Lindgren Cabin facilities.
- (1999-2000) Campground Feasibility Study grant (\$19,000) by OSPRD, Phase II declined by county.
- (1997-1998) Grant construction of new restroom for cost of \$151,000.
- (1997-1998) Campground Feasibility Study grant (\$25,000) by OSPRD, Phase I.
- (1995) Agreement increased law enforcement presence between OSMB and County.
- (1988) Master plan completed.
- Replacement of play structure planned, awaiting grant approval.
- Mooring dock near north parking lot was installed in the 1960s.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Water quality, invasive aquatic plant growth and shoreline erosion issues associated with natural and manmade actions could impact recreation experience.
- Extensive large mature trees and on-site wetlands need mapping.
- Management of invasive plant species.
- Insect management: consider bat boxes, swallow boxes.
- Potential opportunities for recreation activities on existing paved areas.
- Play equipment located at north picnic area needs to be upgraded for safety and access.
- Multiple trails throughout site provide walking opportunities and need mapping.
- Central location and access to Highway 101.

DAVID DOUGLAS COUNTY PARK

Location:	Located between milepost 13-14 on Hwy 26, Saddle Mountain area of US 26.
Map:	5N 8W Section 21 – #2200
Size:	64.4 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

Site was designated as park land in 1936 by County Board of Commissioners for public benefit and preservation for future generations.

Acquisition by County:

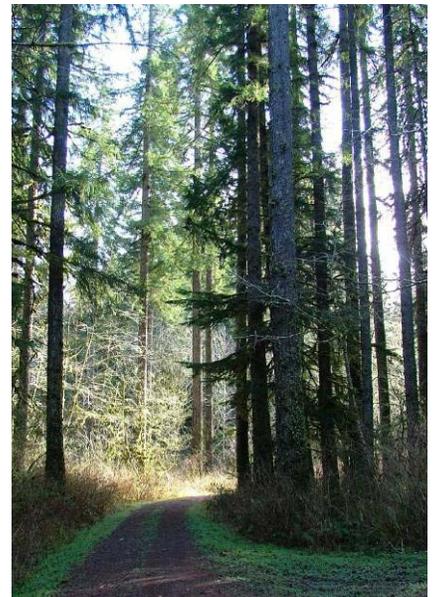
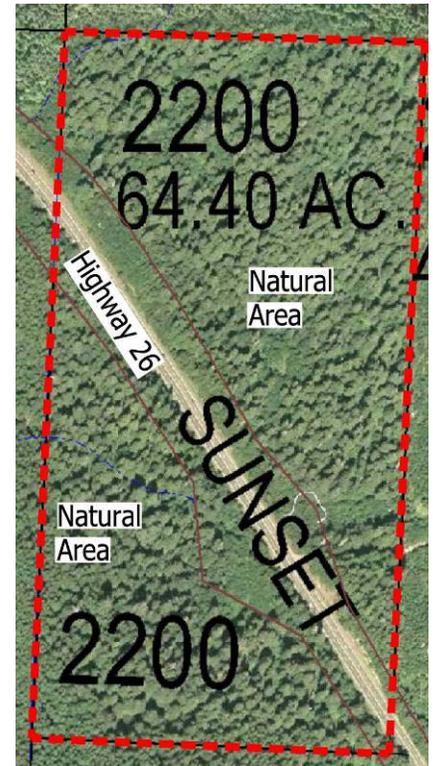
Property was held by the county through delinquent tax sales. The Northwest Discount Corporation deeded the property to the county for the sum of \$50.

Description/Natural Features:

This is a forest tract which has not been developed for any active recreational uses. Access to much of the site is difficult due to topography, brush and downed trees. This is an authentic old-growth forest site. The property contains a variety of large trees including:

- Western hemlock 180-200 years old
- Douglas fir 400-500 years old
- Western red cedar 400-500 years old
- Pacific silver or Grand Fir 200+ years old

A dense understory of western hemlock, about 30 years old, covers much of the site. Other species represented include Sitka spruce, red alder, red elderberry, salal, salmonberry and Oregon grape. Invasive species, such as Scotch broom, English holly and evergreen blackberries, are also present on site.



A wide variety of fungus species are present including impressive conks growing on snags and downed trees. A variety of birds are present, including pileated woodpeckers. There is evidence of deer, elk and beaver. Small ponds are used by newts and other amphibians.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

This site has been minimally impacted by humans. It offers a glimpse of what much of Clatsop County may have looked like prior to the “tree farming” era.

Geological Significance:

Elevation ranges from 1150 feet to 1400 feet. There are several springs and small creeks which feed into the Little North Fork of the Nehalem River. There are small beaver dams at the southeast corner of the property.

Recreation Utilization:

Undeveloped

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- Location signs on both sides of Highway 26
- Weyerhaeuser timber access road lies at the southeast corner of this parcel. This road does not give good access to most of this property, however. Across the ravine northwest of the Weyerhaeuser road is an old roadbed extending to a clearing about 400 feet from the highway. This is blocked by numerous small downed trees. This would require widening and other improvements were it to be put into use.

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Access to this parcel may be a challenge to development of this property. There is limited parking on wide portions of highway shoulder.
- Opportunities for hiking trail development throughout site to showcase significant trees. Because of steep topography, providing ADA accessibility would be challenging.
- Interpretive signage could link Klootchey, David Douglas and Nehalem Parks. Signage could cover nature, history and economics of our forest environment.
- Site is bisected by Highway 26 and on-grade road crossings are not feasible due to speed of traffic.
- Development of a safe and secure parking area and access at this location will be challenging. Opportunities for a parking lot along the highway are limited by slope, site distances and numerous springs in the area. Limited shoulder parking is available. ODOT right-of-way extends a significant distance from the roadway.
- Visibility and acceleration and deceleration lanes lacking.
- Highway noise is fairly loud on most of this property.

DAVID DOUGLAS PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

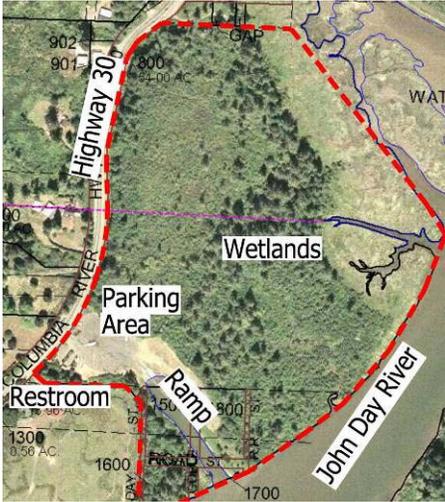
Operations and Maintenance

- Complete a more thorough biological inventory, including mapping of significant trees.
- Explore with ODOT feasibility of developing parking facilities and vehicle access for this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Primitive trails
 - Parking and access utilizing old roadbed

JOHN DAY COUNTY PARK



Location:	Located on Hwy. 30 between milepost 93-94, 4 miles east of Astoria
Map:	8N 9W Section 13 – #800, #1500, #1600, #1700, #1800
Size:	58 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM) Aquatic Natural (AN)
Classification:	Special Use, Gateway

History:

This park is near the site where the Lewis and Clark expedition camped overnight on November 26, 1805, while in route to their winter camp and Fort Clatsop. This site was declared a County Park and Recreation Area in 1962 and since that time multiple improvements have been made to the site, including a two lane concrete boat ramp, paved parking and a restroom facility. This is a heavily used site, with plans to expand the parking area being currently considered.

Acquisition by County:

This popular boat ramp site was formed from various properties gained by the county through tax foreclosures during the years 1928 through 1940. Each of the five properties that comprise the John Day Boat Ramp Facility was acquired through tax foreclosure. Tax lot 800 (54.0 acres) was acquired in 1936, Tax lot 1500 (1.4 acres) was acquired in 1932, Tax lot 1600 (0.80 acres) was acquired in 1936, Tax lot 1700 (0.40 acres) was acquired in 1928, and Tax lot 1800 (1.4 acres) was acquired in 1940.



Description/Natural Features:

The John Day County Park is a 58-acre site with river frontage providing access to the John Day River and the lower Columbia River for general boating, fishing and hunting.

The John Day Boat Ramp is adjacent to the Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge with frontage on the John Day River. The undeveloped portion of this site consists of large diverse freshwater wetlands with varied plant species.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

The John Day River was named after John Day, a hunter and voyager who was an employee of The Northern Fur Company in 1812. He crossed the plains along with his employer Mr. Crook and the first voyagers. He was a favorite among his peers and all who met him. Day left Fort Astoria in June of 1812 with a small party to carry dispatches to New York. He became seriously ill a couple of days into their journey and his companions commissioned Indians to return him to Fort Astoria, where he died shortly thereafter.



Two rivers in the state are named after him: the John Day River in eastern Oregon, which starts in the Blue Mountains and empties into the Columbia 40 miles above The Dalles, and the John Day River in Clatsop County, near Astoria.

Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

This is an established, heavily used boat ramp that provides access to the John Day River and the lower Columbia River for general boating, fishing and hunting. The existing parking lot is filled to near-capacity during periods of peak summer use.





JOHN DAY COUNTY PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- The Oregon State Marine Board is currently planning to expand parking at this heavily used boat ramp facility and construction will be completed by next year (2006).
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing self-contained overnight camping at this site.

Facility Inventory:

- A two-lane concrete plank boat ramp with transient docks giving access to the John Day River and the Columbia River
- Paved parking for 58 vehicles with trailers and six additional 15-minute, single-vehicle parking spaces near the restroom structure
- Restroom with two flush restrooms and drinking fountain
- Fee collection site
- One garbage receptacle
- One picnic table

Development History:

- (2002) Fish sculpture installed near entryway
- (1996) Grant: funded launch slip dredging of 4,123 CY for a cost of \$58,500
- (1996) Landscape upgrade project completed at entryway
- (1995) Grant: Reconstructed boat launch facilities and added fee collection site
- (1988) Boat ramp improvements and bathrooms
- (1979) Dredging and bank protection improvements
- (1962) Park designation: John Day Park and Recreational Area

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Parking is at capacity and vehicles are parking on US 30.
- The highway approach onto US 30 has limited site/distance visibility due to road grades and curves. Safety could be improved with the addition of an eastbound left-turn refuge and a westbound shoulder acceleration lane. The county may propose these changes to ODOT.

Klootchey Creek County Park

Location:	Located north of Hwy. 26 at milepost two
Map:	T5N, R10W, Section 14, #50
Size:	25 total acres
Ownership Status:	County owned
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Shared-use, Gateway

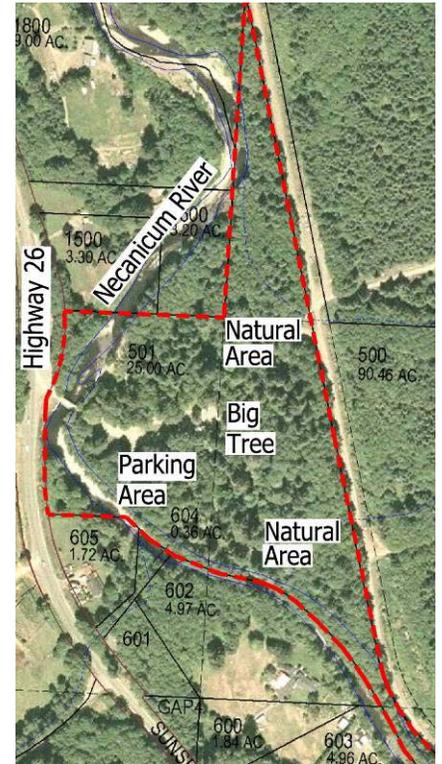
History:

Klootchey Creek Park has been in existence since the 1940s when it was under private ownership. Crown Zellerbach Corporation developed the park as a campground and picnic area to take advantage of the "Big Spruce Tree" and access to the Necanicum River for a boat launch site and for fishing. Campsites, restroom facilities, water and garbage receptacles were available for visitors. When Crown Zellerbach was sold to a foreign investor in 1986, the new company became Cavenham Forest Industries. Klootchey Creek Park soon became surplus property and Cavenham sold the land to the county.

Acquisition by County:

Clatsop County purchased four parcels of land, known as Klootchey Creek Park, and totaling 25 acres, from Cavenham Forest Industries on August 12, 1988. Purchase price was \$36,700. At the time of purchase, the park had 19 campsites, nine picnic tables, 13 fireplaces and four outdoor toilets. This became TL 501.

To enhance the size of the park, Clatsop County purchased 16.33 acres from the Carl W. Salser Trust on July 8, 1996 for \$80,000. This is TL 400 in Section 11 and TL 1700 in Section 14. It is unclear if a Resolution and Order has been given to this property by the Board to declare this as a county park.





Description/Natural Features:

The park area is composed of a remnant coastal temperate rainforest. The largest Sitka spruce tree in Oregon and the U.S., as registered by American Forests' *National Register of Big Trees*, is located in the park:

- Species: Picea Sitchensis
- Circumference: 56'
- Height: 206'
- Crown Spread: 93'
- Age: 750+ years

In 1997, the Heritage Tree Committee, Oregon Travel Council, dedicated this tree as the state's first Tree Site.



Cultural/Historical Significance:

The largest Sitka spruce tree in Oregon.

Geological Significance:

The park area is located along the Necanicum River flood plain and does partially flood in the winter during periods of very high tides and heavy storms.

Recreation Utilization:

This is a popular day-use facility located north of Highway 26. The main attraction at this site is the Big Spruce Tree, trails and the observation platform. Picnicking is available. There are approximately 3,000 linear feet of river frontage along the Necanicum River for fishing. There is a small boat launch site for non-motorized boats.



Facility Inventory:

- Observation platform
- Garbage receptacle
- Four chemical toilets
- Rock and log barricades to restrict vehicle parking
- A 75' long concrete and steel stringer bridge over the Necanicum River from Highway 26 to the park
- A five-foot fence line along the east side of the park, between County and Weyerhaeuser Company property
- Two picnic tables

Development History:

- (1997) \$55,000 grant offered from ODFW and USFWS for \$100,000 to construct a flush restroom. Was originally approved by the county, but was declined by the subsequent board.
- (1995) construction of an ADA compatible observation deck around the Big Spruce to protect the ground and roots at the base of the tree. The cost was \$52,500.
- (1991) Master plan completed.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Potential Clatsop County Welcome/Visitors Center or a “gateway park” concept.
- Seasonal interpretive/information personnel, or camp host.
- Road surface in the park is crushed rock, and needs periodic maintenance.
- Weyerhaeuser has a permanent easement for road access from Hwy. 26 through the park to reach their Necanicum mainline hauling road east of the park. This mainline road is the eastern boundary of the park.
- There is a Weyerhaeuser maintained gate on the east side of the parking lot to control public vehicle access onto company property.
- The condition of the Big Spruce Tree and other over-mature western hemlock and red alder trees needs to be assessed for safety reasons. Danger trees and snags need to be removed when deemed necessary.
- Invasive plant species, e.g., Japanese knotweed, have been spotted along the Necanicum River bank within the park’s boundary.

KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

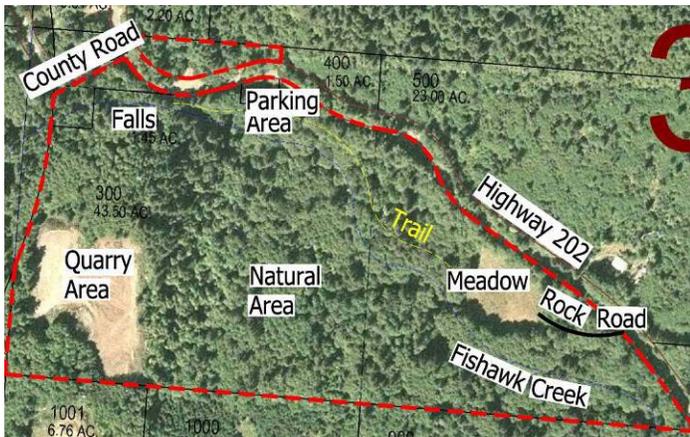
Operations and Maintenance

- Continue the Adopt-A-Park program. In November 2001, and most recently in 2005, Weyerhaeuser Company has entered into an agreement with Clatsop County as part of this program. Weyerhaeuser has done park clean-ups, trail maintenance and fence brushing, and has cooperated with the county in road maintenance projects through the parking lot.
- Monitor health of Big Tree and manage invasive plant materials.
- Designate the 16.33 acres from the Salser purchase to park status and develop the 16.33 acres of the Salser purchase with nature trails, primitive campsites and fishing access down to the river.
- Consider transition to a State Wayside.
- Consider designating entry road and bridge as “County” road to bring into road maintenance jurisdiction.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Fee collection system
 - Expanded trail system with interpretive signage
 - Improved boat ramp facility
 - Improved restroom facilities

LEE WOODEN/ FISHHAWK FALLS PARK



Location:	Located on Hwy. 202 at milepost 25, 5 miles west of Jewell
Map:	6N 7W Section 32 – #100, #200, #300
Size:	47.15 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Open Space Parks and Rec. (OPR)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:
n/a

Acquisition by County:

This property was acquired by the county in 1962 through property tax foreclosure. It was named after Lee Wooden, a homesteader from the Jewell area.

Description/Natural Features:

A rural day use park that features a maintained trail from a parking area near Fishhawk Creek to the base of Fishhawk Falls, and approximately 2000 feet of frontage on Fishhawk Creek. An abandoned stone road in the southeast corner leads to a natural meadow area. A stone quarry, located on the southwest section of the property, is currently used by the County Road Department.

Lee Wooden Park is truly one of the hidden jewels in the county park system.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Area residents have used the meadow area in the past for weddings and Boy Scout campouts.

Geological Significance:

The stacked basalt columns of a dike exposed at Fishhawk Falls is identical to Columbia River basalt further east. This basalt flow, like those at Otter Rock and Hug Point, ranks among the longest on earth, i.e., 300 miles from eastern Oregon and Washington.

Recreation Utilization:

The falls are the main attraction for day visitors. There has been some unauthorized primitive camping.

Facility Inventory:

- Two picnic tables
- Primitive trail with bridge
- Informal parking area

Development History:

- Cantilever bridge installed along low point on footpath – late 90s.
- Footpath from parking area to base of falls – early 90s.
- Gravel road off Hwy. 202 (NE corner) is not maintained and is partially overgrown, as is the meadow area.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Current design and location of parking area is resulting in stream bank erosion.
- Determine the “life expectancy” of the stone quarry, i.e., how much more rock can be extracted before the integrity of the hill visible from the falls is compromised.
- Determine compatibility of surface mining (quarry activities) with current OPR land use zone.

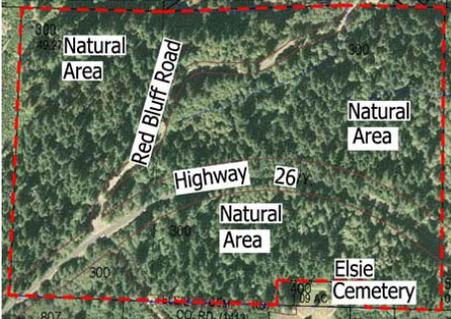
**LEE WOODEN/
FISHHAWK FALLS PARK****Recommendations &
Comments:**Operations and Maintenance

- Explore Jewell School’s interest in “adopting” Lee Wooden Park for scientific learning and community service.
- Build volunteer network to manage restoration and construction of trails and restoration of degraded areas, including deactivated road and parking areas.
- Discourage negative activities by engaging local youth, increasing overall public awareness of park, and encouraging stewardship.
- Review costs and revenue benefits of utilizing special use permits for group events, picnics and overnight camping.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Reopened access road at the east end of the park and deactivated and restored (to a natural state) west road and current parking area.
 - Expanded trail system and viewing platform
 - Install vehicle entry gates at park entry road and close park to public during nighttime hours.

NEHALEM COUNTY PARK (RED BLUFF)



Location:	Red Bluff Road off of Hwy. 26, between milepost 20-21, Elsie area
Map:	5N 7W Section 32 - #300
Size:	49.27 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Forest Area

History:

Site was designated as park land in 1937 by County Board of Commissioners for public benefit and preservation for future generations.



Acquisition by County:

Property was held by the county through delinquent tax sales.

Description/Natural Features:

The tract is mostly an even-aged stand of 175 to 250-year-old Douglas fir trees. Many specimens are four to five feet in diameter and approximately 190 feet tall. Density is not uniform. There are younger Douglas fir, red cedar, western hemlock and spruce of mixed ages, and snags are present. The understory consists of red alder, big leaf maple, vine maple, cascara, salmonberry, thimbleberry, huckleberry, elderberry, wild rose, ferns and Indian plum. The presence of devil's club in several locations indicates springs or wet areas. Numerous shade-tolerating wildflowers such as trilliums are present. A complete botanic inventory has not been completed.



The site is near but not contiguous to the South Fork of the Nehalem River. The site is relatively flat with some drop-off on the eastern side.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

There are no known archaeological sites on this property, but attention should be paid to the possibility during any trail building. This is one of the most significant, intact stands of Douglas fir in the county.

Geological Significance:

The site is near but not contiguous to the South Fork of the Nehalem River. The site is relatively flat with some drop-off on the eastern side.

Recreation Utilization:

None

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- U.S. Highway 26 runs through the bottom third of this parcel.
- Elsie Cemetery Road runs along the southern edge of the parcel.
- Red Bluff County Road runs diagonally through the northern portion of the parcel.

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Off-road vehicle users have built a trail around the Weyerhaeuser gate to gain access to their property.
- An adjoining property owner has cut trees from county property. This is not a visually attractive property to have next to a county park.
- Some invasive species such as Scotch broom and evergreen blackberries are present, especially along the south side of the property.
- Since this is a populated area a very long distance from a garbage transfer station, illegal dumping is a risk for any development.
- There are two very wide spots on Red Bluff County Road which could accommodate parking.

**NEHALEM COUNTY PARK
(RED BLUFF)****Recommendations &
Comments:**Operations and Maintenance

- Local residents should be consulted on what, if any improvements are to be made to this parcel and to seek local volunteers to help with maintenance.
- The property is flat enough that handicapped access should be feasible.
- Access onto Highway 26 is hazardous because of poor visibility. Trails crossing the highway are not feasible.
- Complete a more thorough biological inventory of this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Primitive park areas and interpretive trails in the south part of the property
 - Primitive trails
 - Explore with ODOT the feasibility of developing parking facilities and vehicle access for this site.

NORTH FORK NEHALEM COUNTY PARK



Location:	Located between milepost 7-8 on Hwy. 53, next to the North Fork Fish Hatchery
Map:	4N 9W Section 22 – #1100
Size:	2.8 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Open Space Parks and Rec. (OPR)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:
n/a

Acquisition by County:
n/a

Description/Natural Features:

This is an undeveloped, isolated property that includes 300 linear feet of stream access and is adjacent to the state fish hatchery. There is fishing access on the north boundary of the North Fork Nehalem River.

Cultural/Historical Significance:
n/a

Geological Significance:

Located along the North Fork Nehalem River

Recreation Utilization:

This site provides bank fishing access for steelhead and trout fishermen.

Facility Inventory:

- Informal parking for approximately 12 vehicles
- Paved fishing access path leads to river
- Mature Douglas fir and spruce with lush vegetative understory

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

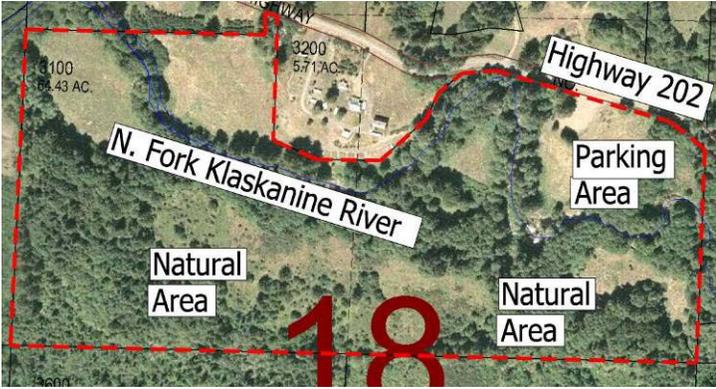
- The site is not suitable for boat launch due to downstream weirs and obstacles.
- Public parking at site for stream access.
- Potential day-use facility with dispersed picnic sites and connecting trail with fishing access, interpretive site with associated instructional signage for picnicking.

**NORTH FORK NEHALEM
COUNTY PARK****Recommendations &
Comments:**

Operations and Maintenance

- Due to its location adjoining state lands, the county should pursue a partnership arrangement with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, including sale or trade of land, or development of limited day-use facilities.

SIGFRIDSON COUNTY PARK



Location: Located on Hwy 202 at milepost 11, Olney Area

Map: 7N 8W Section 18 – #3100

Size: 64.43 Acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)

Classification: Natural Area



History: In 1969, the community based “Save Klaskanine” group began seeking financial donations to purchase an option on 72 acres of land known as the Sigfridson Farm. The “Save Klaskanine” group recognized the rare opportunity to purchase nearly 3,000 linear feet of river frontage to maintain public access and high quality fishing opportunities for county residents and visitors. By the middle of 1969, the group had raised nearly \$300 of the \$700 cost for the option, and the county and the Game Commission were solicited for financial assistance. By the end of the year, Clatsop County purchased the property for park purposes. A science class at Star of the Sea School in Astoria has adopted this park (see Appendix P).



In the mid-1980s, the county leased 5.7 acres of the park, including the residence and farm buildings. A subsequent land sale of the leased parcel reduced the park from its original 72 acres to its current 64 acres

Acquisition by County:

According to county record, the property was purchased in December 1969 as park land by the county for \$45,000.

Description/Natural Features:

This county property provides stream bank access to fishermen along a stretch of the North Fork Klaskanine River downstream from the state fish hatchery.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

This is a heavily used public fishing area during the winter steelhead season and also used by summer trout fishermen. This park is just downstream from an active fish hatchery and is known locally for fantastic fishing. The site receives light usage as a day-use picnic area during the summer months.

Facility Inventory:

- Informal parking area
- Primitive trails

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Day-use facilities could be upgraded to increase summer recreational use.
- Invasive vegetation exists on site.
- Primitive trails and erosion.
- Southern section of site may have value for sale or tree harvest.
- Portions of the park land, including a large open meadow, are inaccessible because of no river crossing.

SIGFRIDSON COUNTY PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Maintain park property for public fishing access and day-use area.
- Prepare master plan for site.
- Address knotweed and other invasive vegetation in partnership with the local watershed council.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing primitive overnight camping at this site, including low impact tent camping south of the river.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Pedestrian/maintenance bridge to access property south of river.
 - Expanded foot trail system, including spurs to river edge.
 - Improved entry and regulation signage.
 - Day-use facilities, including parking and vault toilet.

SMITH LAKE COUNTY PARK



Location:	Smith Lake/Ridge Road, west of Warrenton
Map:	8N 10W Section 33 – #1300, #1400, #1600
Size:	2.56 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	1400 & 1600: Lakes and Wetlands (LW) 1300: Single Family Residential (SFR-1) All three parcels are subject to BDO zoning overlay (Beaches and Dunes Overlay)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

Designated as a county park June 14, 1995.

Acquisition by County:

Lots 1300 (1.18 acres) and 1400 (1.24 acres) were acquired by the county in a tax foreclosure on 8/7/36. Lot 1600 (.14 acres) was acquired in a tax foreclosure on 4/23/80.

Description/Natural Features:

Waterfront parcel providing potential public access to densely vegetated Smith Lake and unique Sitka spruce wetlands.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

Lake located within the dunes west of Warrenton with unique Sitka spruce wetlands.

Recreation Utilization:

Undeveloped

Facility Inventory:

Undeveloped

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Public access to Smith Lake and Sitka spruce wetlands
- Lake is nearly non-navigable due to dense aquatic vegetation
- Dune management and onsite wetlands
- Potential interpretive site
- Potential non-motorized watercraft launch site

**SMITH LAKE COUNTY
PARK**

**Recommendations &
Comments:**

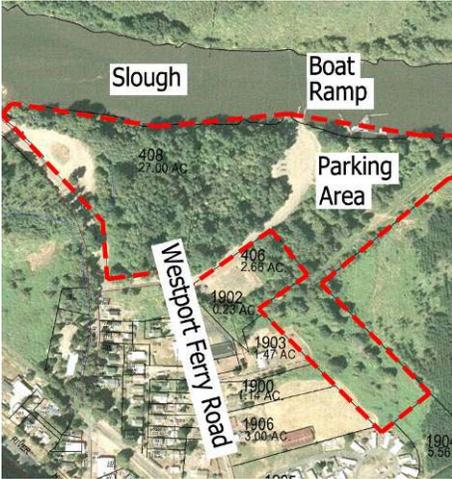
Operations and Maintenance

- Prepare master plan for site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Nature trail
 - Interpretive signage
 - Boardwalks and wetland observation areas

WESTPORT BOAT RAMP



Location:	Westport Ferry Road, ½ mile north of Hwy. 30, between milepost 70-71 on Hwy. 30, Westport area
Map:	8N 6W Section 36 – #408
Size:	27 acres
Ownership Status:	Leased
Land-use zone:	Lakes and Wetlands (LW) Heavy Industrial (HI)
Classification:	Special Use

History:

This site was developed as a large mill site in 1910 and operated until its closing in 1956 due to the low supply of large logs. The mill then burned down in 1957. The site was left and slowly has overgrown with plant life to its present state. Wood storage areas, docks and railroad loading areas were planked and some of the piers that supported the dock are still visible in the north section of property along the slough and Plympton creek.



Acquisition by County:

The county obtained an easement in 1972 to operate the existing boat dock/ramp and parking lot to provide public access to the Columbia River.



The county is currently working on a land donation agreement with Georgia-Pacific for the donation of this 27-acre site. There are concerns with contaminated soil around the old mill site as noted from site surveys completed by a hired contractor for the county. This land donation is on hold until these issues have been addressed. Site is currently leased.

Description/Natural Features:

This 27-acre site located in the town of Westport on the eastern edge of the county provides access to the Westport Slough that is a tributary of the Columbia River. The site

consists of a two-lane improved boat ramp, graveled parking lot, and one chemical toilet. This site provides access to the Columbia River for boaters, fishermen and hunters. The site is located on the eastern end of the Lewis and Clark Wildlife Refuge. It is primarily a wooded property next to the slough that offers access to the river as well as a place for bird watchers and nature enthusiasts. Plympton Creek is a small creek that runs through the western edge of the property and provides an excellent fall Chinook fishery to the local population and visitors to the area.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Site of Westport Mill from 1910-1957.

Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

Site is currently used for access by boaters, non-motorized boaters, fishermen and hunters to the Columbia River. Limited fishing occurs on Plympton Creek as it runs through the western edge of the site.

Facility Inventory:

- Two-lane boat ramp to Westport Slough
- Gravel parking lot
- Chemical toilet
- Stream bank access to Plympton Creek

Development History:

- (February 2004) Improvements to the boat ramp by installation of more base rock on the boat ramp for cost of \$11,985.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Property acquisition issues with Georgia-Pacific Company.
- Site remediation and clean-up.
- Potential "gateway park" status for Clatsop County.

WESTPORT BOAT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Complete land acquisition.
- Complete remediation and clean-up agreement with Georgia-Pacific Company.
- Complete site master plan.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of overnight camping at this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Day-use fee site
 - Improved ramp and transient docks
 - Improved parking areas
 - Vault toilets
 - ADA fishing access and platforms
 - Expanded nature trails

> County-Owned Recreation Sites

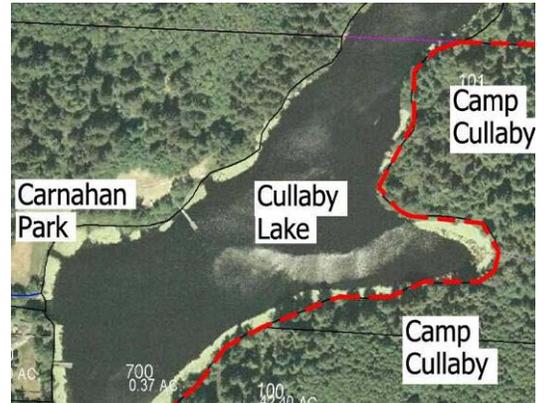
Pages 105-110 provide a detailed description of the county's six recreational sites, their location and size. Two of these sites – Camp Cullaby and Camp Kiwanilong – are leased by the county to organizations that provide camping experiences for youth; a third site is leased to the Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association. The fourth, the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary, is on county-owned land, but is managed by the Oregon Bald Eagle Foundation.

The other two sites, DeLaura Beach and the Lewis and Clark boat ramp, are well known and heavily used recreational sites that have not been given official park status.

The DeLaura site, covering 164 acres of land along the ocean, has important historical, recreational and ecological values. The North Coast Chapter of Oregon Equestrian Trails, a statewide service organization, has adopted the DeLaura Beach property. Its members provide ongoing trail maintenance and garbage removal on the property.

CAMP CULLABY (CAMP ROYCE-FINEL)

Location:	Across from Carnahan Lake Park, Cullaby Lake Lane, ½ mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton
Map:	7N 10W Section 15 – #101, #100
Size:	61.60
Ownership Status:	Leased to Boy Scouts of America (BSA)
Land-use zone:	Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)
Classification:	Leased



Description/Natural Features:

Semi-primitive overnight camp located on Cullaby Lake across from Carnahan County Park. BSA refer to this site as Camp Royce-Finel.

Recreation Utilization:

Leased for private seasonal use.

Development History:

- Primitive site development to accommodate limited uses.
- BSA and County partnered on the development of a potable water system.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- No county-approved master plan or management plan for future uses.
- Ten-year lease signed with Boy Scouts of America in September 2002 for a cost of \$1 per year.

CAMP CULLABY

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Review lease terms with BSA at expiration of existing lease.
- Develop long term lease with BSA or prepare master plan for site upon expiration of lease.

CAMP KIWANILONG



Location:	West of Ridge Road, north of DeLaura Beach Road, Warrenton area
Map:	8N 10W Section 20 - #1710
Size:	190.57 acres
Ownership Status:	Leased to Camp K Board
Land-use zone:	OSI & A-5 (City of Warrenton Zoning)
Classification:	Share-use, Leased

Description/Natural Features:

Day-use and overnight camping, cabins and meeting facilities, leased to non-profit management. The camp is located in coastal dunes east of DeLaura Beach and includes several small lakes.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Contains tree arboretum where the U.S. Soil Conservation Service conducted dune stabilization testing. The Camp Board signed a 99-year lease with the county in January 2004. The Camp Board is to present a plan for improvements, maintenance and programming of the camp to the county every five years. In addition, the Camp is to provide an annual report. See Appendix Q for article about camp's 70th anniversary.

Recreation Utilization:

Camping facility for large groups and is heavily used during summer.

Facility Inventory:

- Camping and Cabins
- Lodge facilities

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- No county-approved master plan or management plan for future uses.
- Review trail connection opportunities with DeLaura Beach and Fort Stevens.

CAMP KIWANILONG

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- RLPAC be asked to review the Camp's annual and 5-year reports.

DELAURA BEACH

Location	End of DeLaura Beach Road, 2 miles west of Hwy. 101, southwest of Warrenton
Map	8N 10W Section 30 – #300
Size	164.48 acres
Ownership Status:	County-owned recreation lands site
Land-use zone:	OSI & A-5 (City of Warrenton)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

In 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted beach pine, Scotch broom and European beach grass and installed fences to stop the movement of sand which was encroaching on lakes and pastures. The development of the Warrenton Dune Soil and Water Conservation District in 1941 continued the CCC efforts. The stabilization of the dunes significantly altered the landscape and made possible the development of Fort Stevens State Park.

Acquisition by County:

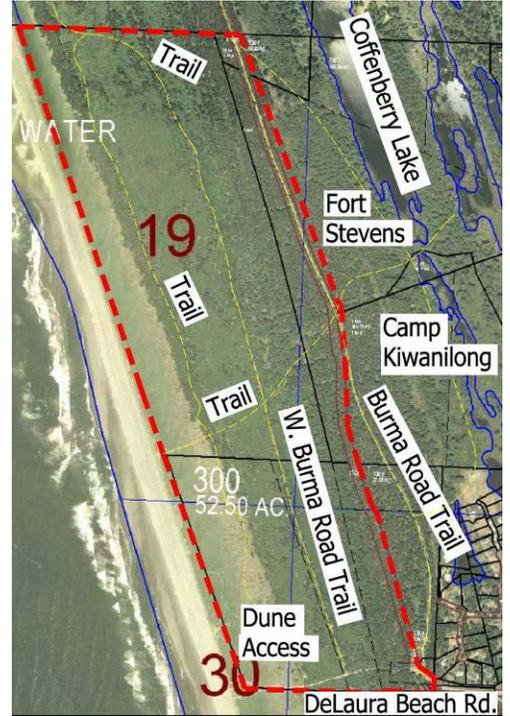
Beginning in 1932, a variety of land purchases and trades occurred, resulting in the acquisition of DeLaura Beach.

Description/Natural Features:

This 164-acre county-owned recreation land provides ocean access and dune recreation opportunities for pedestrians, equestrians and bicycles. This landscape consists of sand, beach grasses, wetlands, pioneer plant species and pine and spruce forests.

Geological Significance:

Relatively young landscape is created by the Columbia River south jetty and dune stabilization efforts. This area includes an active sand fore dune running parallel to the Pacific Ocean, an interdunal valley that is seasonally flooded, an inland stabilized sand dune, and localized wetlands and forests.





Cultural/Historical Significance:

In 1882, a British ship – the “Cairnsmore” – beached on the Clatsop Spit. The ship lies on county-owned land and is buried under the sand. The ship was visible as late as 1914 before being completely covered by moving sand dunes. The construction of the south jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River caused the shoreline to move several hundred yards west. The area where the Cairnsmore beached is now a forest of shore pine and spruce.

In 1942, an artillery shell fired from a Japanese submarine landed near DeLaura Beach Road. A monument was erected at this location.

Recreation Utilization:

Currently, any recreational use taking place in the DeLaura Beach area is dispersed and not managed. There are no facilities or developments. DeLaura Beach Road does provide access to the beach; however, the beach is only accessible by high clearance vehicles.



Current recreational uses include hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, mushroom picking, paintball and beach activities. Fort Stevens State Park is the main supplier of designated recreational opportunities in the coastal dune land and shore pine settings. While these areas will continue to supply designated recreational facilities, there is a lack of free or low cost primitive recreational areas near the coast.

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- Extensive primitive and equestrian trail system connects with trails in Fort Stevens State Park and Camp Kiwanilong.

Development History:

- (1995) Master plan completed.
- (1991) Road improvements to reroute road and improve surface.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Large undeveloped ocean front dune landscape.
- High quantities of wetlands.
- This area receives extensive use of the trail system by local horseback riders and many from out of the area. For the past nine years the local Oregon Equestrian Trails Chapter has held a Poker Ride that brings approximately 300 riders and horses to use these trails.
- Most of these trails are maintained by local equestrians who also spend many hours every year cleaning up garbage in the area.
- Adjacent to Fort Stevens, Camp Rilea and Camp Kiwanilong.
- Nuisance activities including dumping and vandalism.
- High impact vehicular activities damaging fragile dunes and wetlands.

DELAURA BEACH

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Update master plan.
- Clarify boundaries of this site.
- Designate site as a "county park."

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Developed horse trailer parking facilities at the south end of Burma Road.

LEWIS & CLARK RIVER BOAT RAMP



Location: South of Netel Bridge, between Logan Road and Lewis & Clark River.

Map: 7N 10W Section 12 - #900

Size: 2.8 acres

Ownership Status: State License to operate a boat ramp on submersible lands of the Lewis and Clark River.

Land-use Zone: Zoned AC-2

Classification: Special Use

Acquisition by County:

Per a 1996 Oregon Department of State Lands license, the county has permission to operate a boat ramp on the submersible lands of the Lewis and Clark River.

Description/Natural Features:

Public boat ramp on the Lewis and Clark River.

Facility Inventory:

- Boat launch ramp
- Primitive parking area

Development History:

- (1997) Boat launch ramp constructed

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- The current license is for a boat ramp only.
- The county does not have a written deed or other document giving it an interest in the uplands between the road and the submersible land.
- Improvements to the uplands will require acquisition, easement or long-term lease from the land owners.
- Potential OSMB grant site

LEWIS & CLARK RIVER BOAT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Acquire or secure use of uplands between road and submersible lands.

Capital Improvements

- Potential OSMB grant

TWILIGHT CREEK EAGLE SANCTUARY

Location:	On Highway 30 east of Astoria between milepost 87-88. Turn North onto Burnside Loop Road and go .5 miles to viewing platform
Map:	8N 8W Section 20 – 2000
Size:	15.3 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreational management, Aquatic Natural
Classification:	Special Use

History:

The purpose of the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary was to protect the area from eminent logging and future development. This effort was to provide habitat for use by the Twilight Creek eagles, including use by other wintering eagles and eagles from the Mary's Creek roost.

Acquisition by County:

Land was purchased in 1990 from Cavenham Forest Industries for the purpose of the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary. The funding was from the North Coast Land Conservancy and the Oregon Eagle Foundation through fundraising events and grants.

Description/Natural Features:

This site has a viewing platform located along Burnside Loop Road that views Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary. The viewpoint is located east of the actual sanctuary where you can view tidal marshes, open water and islands, and view hundreds of plant and animal species and thousands of waterfowl in the winter. The Twilight Eagle Sanctuary consists of 15.3 acres of upland forested area with wetland edges.



Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Establish a management plan to provide minimum level of maintenance, sanitation and security.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Permanent vehicle barriers and/or improved parking area.
 - Updating of the interpretive signs.
 - Enhanced ADA accessibility including parking and platform.

Recreation Utilization:

Bird watchers and sightseers use this site to observe the bald eagles and many other species of birds, wildlife and the beauty of the lower Columbia River estuary.

Facility Inventory:

This site consists of one viewing platform with interpretive signs located along Burnside Loop Road east of the 15.3 acres.

Development History:

The viewing platform was constructed in 1990.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Ongoing maintenance around viewing platform.

LOWER COLUMBIA YOUTH SOCCER FIELDS

Location:	East of DeLaura Beach and Camp Kiwanilong, 2 miles west of Hwy. 101, southwest of Warrenton
Map:	8N 10W Section 20
Size:	3.8 acres
Ownership Status:	Leased to Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association
Land-use Zone:	R-10
Classification:	Special Use, Leased

Summary:

The Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association signed a 10-year lease with the county on October 1, 2003. The lease requires an annual report regarding the use of the property the previous year.

> Other County-Owned Actual or Potential Recreational Sites

The Task Force collaborated with the county’s property management specialist to determine if other county-owned land is currently being used for recreation or has the potential to be designated and developed for this purpose. Sites in this category are shown below and on the next two pages with their management recommendation.

Following are the parcels identified that provide water access and the disposition recommended by the Task Force:

Table 24– Undeveloped County-Owned Water Access Sites

SITE	RECOMMENDATION
Knappa dock	Develop a plan for improvement; designate as a county park.
Walluski River boat access	Develop as a non-motorized boat site; designate as a county park.
Rodney Road parcels on the Skipanon River	Natural wetlands deserving of protection. Explore feasibility of a small floating dock at the Perkins Road bridge, about 0.5 miles down the road.
Tansy Creek parcel	Need to clarify ownership of this vacated road and determine future development to occur on adjacent property before disposition is decided.
Fort Stevens parcel	The state may have interest in buying or trading this 72.3-acre parcel of county land on the ocean within Fort Stevens.
Skipanon Peninsula	Hold for future development or wetland mitigation project

See Appendix T for additional information relating to each county-owned actual or potential recreation sites.

The following three sites have trails that are either currently being used for recreation by Clatsop County residents, or have potential for this use:

- Claremont Road: This site, next to ODF’s Claremont parcel should be retained an interpretive/educational site. [Note: ODF’s Claremont parcel is part of the G & N Land Exchange – currently held up because of an appeal in State Court.]
- North of County Public Works: Approach Astoria Middle School about renewing agreement for nature trails. Depending on the future location of Public Works, site may have significantly increased value in the future.
- Williamsport Road Parcels: See below.

See Appendix U for additional information regarding these parcels.

Williamsport Road parcels

This complex set of Williamsport Road parcels owned by Clatsop County, near the Astoria Column and Williamsport Road, requires careful consideration. The Task Force has divided them into the following groups:

- Groups #1 and #2 total 187 acres. They are located on both sides of Williamsport Road and include parcels east of the Astoria Column and north of the city’s high-pressure water reservoir. These properties are laced with user-created trails (Appendix H-6) that wind through a mature forest.
- Group #3 parcels total eight acres. They are located below the waste disposal and recycle center on both sides of Williamsport Road. The area west of Williamsport Road has recently had some residential development. The area east of the road is very low and swampy.

> Williamsport Road – Groups #1 and #2 Recommendation:

Negotiate a sale to City Parks or a conservancy group that would have deed restrictions to protect these areas for future generations. Any funds or proceeds should be designated to the Park and Land Acquisition and Maintenance Fund.

Williamsport Road – Group #3 Recommendation:

The area west of Williamsport Road should be evaluated for other use. Group #3 east of the road should be evaluated for sale.

> Camping Facilities

Car camping with a tent and RV/trailer camping are popular activities, ranked 10th and 15th in our local survey. Moreover, tent camping ranked sixth and RV/trailer camping 12th when survey participants were asked the specific activities they are interested in and want to know more about. Overnight camping facilities are a primary requirement.

At this time, the only camping facilities on county-owned land are the two leased youth camps; these are Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby. The county managed the Spruce Run Campground under a lease agreement until 2002. This facility is now managed by ODF as Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground. Clatsop County Parks may allow overnight self-contained RV/trailer camping at John Day Park in 2006.

The Task Force has identified the potential for camping at other county parks in the following priority order:

- Westport*
- Cullaby Lake
- Big Creek
- Klootchey Creek
- Sigfridson
- Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls

*The county is negotiating the acquisition.

These projects should be developed by Clatsop County Parks in collaboration with the RLPAC. The sequence and priority of developing camping facilities will depend on multiple factors including projected demand, availability of grant funds, staffing required and net impact on the Clatsop County Parks operating budget. Without question, the work involved in planning, seeking grants, designing, estimating revenue and expenses for these facilities – as well as operating and maintaining them – will require additional personnel. The

“I love to tent camp, but sometimes certain parks are too crowded, or they do not have enough open area.”
Survey respondent
Astoria
August, 2005

> Recommendation:
Clatsop County Parks and RLPAC begin to develop a plan for adding camping facilities at each of the listed county parks.

“I would like to know more about tent camping in less-populated areas. Sometimes the amount of people is overwhelming. I definitely would camp more at your parks if I knew more secluded areas.”
Survey respondent
Astoria
August, 2005

intention is to create facilities that generate revenue and address unmet public needs.

***Adjacent county park
2005 camping fees at a
glance ...***

Columbia County

Day use:
\$2 per motor vehicle

Campsite with hookups:
\$18 per night

Campsite without hookups:
\$14 per night

Bicyclist/hiker overnight:
\$5 per night

Tillamook County

Day use:
\$2 per motor vehicle

Designated campsite:
\$10-\$20 per night

RV hookup site:
\$20-\$25 per night

Hiker/biker campsite:
\$5 per night

Tillamook and Columbia counties have made a significant investment in camping facilities. Their fee structures are shown on charts in Appendix K (see sidebar for fees at a glance).

> Land and Water Trails Proposals

The Task Force recommends that the county, through the creation of a Regional Recreation Council, support the following efforts within its own sites as well as throughout the county:

- Improve and link existing trails.
- Create uniform user guidelines and consistent signage.
- Expand existing or create new trails.
- Develop and maintain a database of approved trails.

The primary means of developing these plans and proposals among landowners will be through the Regional Recreation Council (See Goal 5). We recommend that the county specifically support the need to:

- Connect trails in the Clatsop State Forest with those in the Tillamook State Forest.
- Use the public right-of-way along the railroad tracks to extend Astoria's Riverwalk both east and west.
- Connect Cullaby/Carnahan Parks to the Fort-to-Sea Trail.
- Connect the County Fairground/ODF District Office area with trails in the Astoria basin.
- Establish a water trail from Klootch Creek Park to Seaside.
- Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
- Support development of the Lower Columbia Water Trail (Appendix H-3).

8 > PARK SYSTEM FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Beginning with a brief financial history of Clatsop County Parks, this analysis of the current situation reviews funding mechanisms and programs that are now in use or available, and recommended ways to achieve stable funding and more efficient management.

> Park System Management and Financial History

In 1992, when the last Recreational Lands Master Plan was written and approved, the county did not have a parks department. As described on page 30 of the 1992 plan:

Rather, the County Road Department oversees the county's recreational land properties and expenditure of park funds. Road Department personnel and equipment are utilized to perform basic maintenance tasks. In the past five years, about \$80,000 annually has been appropriated in the county's general fund for park purposes. (1992 Plan)

At that time, the plan called for the establishment of a county parks system as soon as practical "in order to more effectively manage its recreation land properties and existing improved sites." The plan also sought:

- *A stable source of funding; and*
- *Administrative staffing support for the management of county parks.*

A parks supervisor was hired in 1994 who reported to the Director of Public Works. A second full-time position, a parks ranger, was added in fiscal year 1996. During the summer months, a few temporary personnel were employed to collect fees and assist with other duties.

There were major improvements in the county parks during the 1990s due largely to the efforts of the staff and their success in obtaining \$500,000 of grants. These grants, together with varying percentages of matching funds by the county, resulted in more than a half-dozen capital improvements. While much work remains, there is no question that these and other recent efforts have made a real difference in the quality of the recreational experiences enjoyed by the county's residents and visitors.

Beginning in fiscal year 1998, the financial history of the county parks operation can only be described as "difficult" for several reasons:

- In 1997-98, under financial pressure, the Board of Commissioners decided to eliminate the parks' operational account and transfer these expenses to the parks' acquisition account. (At that time, the account had a balance of \$263,000.) This action had the effect of eliminating all general fund support for parks and, eventually, led to the virtual elimination of any balance in the acquisition account.
- In 1998, the Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee was asked to prepare a report outlining the cost of closing the parks.
- In March 1999, the Parks Budget Summary Sheet submitted for the 1999-2000 fiscal year contained the following statement:
This budget allows us to maintain the operation of parks for one additional summer season, but after that the parks will effectively be out of operating money and we will start the process to close the parks.
- During the late 1990s, Parks was discouraged from applying for any new grants. This put a halt to any significant capital improvements.

- In the spring of 2000, the Board of Commissioners approved \$64,000 from the general fund to keep the parks open.

Because of the financial pressures, a concerted effort was made during the late 1990s to make the parks more self-supporting by initiating or increasing park fees. In 2001 the annual revenue generated by Parks was \$92,000, or almost 50% of its expense budget of \$186,500. However, when the management of Spruce Run Park was shifted to the Astoria District of ODF in 2002, the revenue from park fees dropped significantly.

During the past few years, Parks has reported to the Director of Central Services. Staffing consists of a full-time parks foreman and temporary summer help. The Park Lands and Acquisition Fund had an infusion of approximately \$700,000 in 2004 with the sale of Sunset Beach to State Parks. This fund is being used to provide matching funds for grants, some capital expenses and a proportion of operating expenses.

> Current Budget Resources

This section discusses various funding mechanisms and programs that are available or currently in use to support park and recreation services and facilities. The section discusses: 1) programs and resources currently used by the county; 2) selected grant programs; and 3) other potential resources.

The parks budget for 2005-2006 is \$154,500. Dedicated parks staffing consists of a full-time parks foreman, two full-time seasonal employees (April 1 thru September 30) and one half-time seasonal employee (April 1 thru September 30). In addition, a part of the parks budget is utilized to support a portion of two full-time positions within the Central Services department. In the 2005-2006 budget, \$5,000 was allocated for a shared staff assistant and \$8,100 was allocated for the department director. This additional funding supports a portion of these two permanent county employees to cover services relating to parks operations.

Funding for the operations, development and maintenance of county parks comes from six revenue and assistance sources. In addition, volunteers/partnerships and offender work crews help maintain the parks. This funding is applied throughout the system and may fluctuate between budget cycles due to variable revenues from user fees, grants and state assistance programs. Current budget resources include the following:

Table 25 – Current Budget Resources

<p>General Fund</p>	<p>The general fund provides budget support for a variety of community programs and services. The general fund derives revenue from property taxes, timber revenue and other sources, and is susceptible to shortfalls that may require budget reductions. The county has adopted implementing policies and a “resource reduction strategy” to help guide use of the fund. To accommodate the potential need for expenditure reductions, county budget policies emphasize conserving General Fund discretionary revenues to fund high priority programs (e.g., Public Safety and Justice). To the extent additional discretionary resources are available, high-priority service areas will be slated for growth and lower priority areas will receive constant or decreasing discretionary support.</p>
<p>User Fees</p>	<p>User fees are charges placed on facilities and programs to help defray the cost of operation, maintenance and other services. Clatsop County has implemented a system of user fees that includes day-use fees (Cullaby Lake, Carnahan and John Day Boat Launch), annual passes, facility reservations (Cullaby Lake Shelter) and special events permits. The Board of County Commissioners has final authority to place or modify the fee program.</p>
<p>Park & Land Acquisition & Maintenance Fund</p>	<p>This county-based fund provides dedicated monies for the development and operation of park and recreation sites. The county established the fund in 2003-04, using the proceeds from the sale of the Sunset Beach property to State Parks for the Lewis and Clark Trail from Fort Clatsop to the Pacific Ocean. This fund is intended for capital projects; however, in recent years a portion of the account has been used to supplement the general operating budget.</p>

Table 25– Current Budget Resources, continued

<p>County Parks Assistance Program (OPRD)</p>	<p>This program provides funds to Oregon counties, including Clatsop, for the acquisition, development, maintenance, care and use of county park and recreation areas. Funds are derived from RV registration fees. The program distributes funds annually to counties based on three factors: number of campsites managed by the county (50% of available revenue); number of RV registrations in the county (20%); and county population (30%).</p>
<p>Maintenance Assistance Program (OMB)</p>	<p>This Oregon Marine Board (OMB) program provides funds to counties and other eligible jurisdictions for the maintenance of improved public marine facilities. The program is intended to supplement, not replace, existing local funds. Funds may be used for “routine and ordinary maintenance” of boating facilities including but not limited to boat ramps, docks, parking areas and restrooms, and may be used for garbage and litter pick up, grounds keeping and minor repairs of eligible facilities.</p>
<p>Grants</p>	<p>Counties are eligible for a variety of public- and private-sector grants that support acquisition, development, rehabilitation, maintenance and management of park and recreation grounds, facilities and services. Generally, these programs provide funds on a matching basis, and include terms and conditions for receiving and utilizing funds that are unique to each program. The next section of this chapter summarizes selected programs. An addendum provides expanded information about program purpose, eligible and ineligible costs, funding capacity, evaluation criteria and related elements.</p>
<p>Partnerships and Volunteers</p>	<p>Currently, the county’s Adopt-A-Park program provides opportunities for volunteers. Groups have “adopted” Klotchy Creek and Sigfridson Parks (see “Star of the Sea” article in Appendix P). The primary services involve litter pick-up and trail maintenance, and groups visit sites about four times a year. Historically, groups such as the Boy Scouts have also provided similar services on an individual-event basis. Currently, the Parks Department coordinates the Adopt-A-Park program and provides necessary supervision. In addition, Clatsop County employs a volunteer coordinator who helps organize volunteer efforts. Volunteers are asked to complete application forms and must be at least 16 years old. The coordinator will interview interested persons to help identify areas of interest and to provide the best work experience for the volunteer. Generally, volunteer programs supplement ongoing, maintenance and operation activities or focus on specific improvement projects.</p>

Table 25 – Current Budget Resources, continued

Offender Work Crews	<p>The use of work release and corrections work crews can provide an important resource for park maintenance services. Currently, the Parks Department uses adult work crews several times a year for tree removal, and also used the crews for the trail improvement project at Cullaby Lake. The Parks Department also uses juvenile work crews for various maintenance activities; current levels of service equate to 45 days of work from the crew. A foreman is provided to assist with supervision and transportation.</p>
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> Grant Funding Opportunities

Analysis of park system financing includes a review of available grant funding opportunities. Clatsop County is eligible for a variety of acquisition, development, restoration and rehabilitation grants administered by state and federal programs. Separate work sheets have been prepared for many programs to provide additional detail about program purpose, eligible and ineligible costs, funding capacity, use restrictions, and project evaluation criteria. These work sheets and detailed grant summaries can be found in Appendix M. A summary list of granting agencies and available grant programs follows:

Table 26 – Available Grant Programs

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department	ATV Grant Program County Opportunity Grants Land & Water Conservation Fund Local Government Grants Recreational Trails Program
Oregon Marine Board	Facility Grant Program
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Restoration and Enhancement Program
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	306A Program
Oregon Department of Transportation	Transportation Enhancement Program
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	General Matching Grants Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants Oregon Governor’s Fund for the Environment

Table 26 – Available Grant Programs, continued

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	General Grant Program Small Grant Program
North American Wetlands Conservation Act	Standard Grants Program Small Grants Program
Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (LCREP)	Habitat Restoration Program

Clatsop County has successfully demonstrated its ability to utilize grants to develop and rehabilitate park and recreation facilities. Throughout the public involvement process, the use of grants was viewed favorably among community participants. County staff should carefully consider grant requirements and the associated maintenance implications when evaluating potential grant funded projects. We recommend the increased use of grants from state, federal, and private sources.

> Other Mechanisms and Resources

In addition to current county general fund and grant resources, other potential public and private funding mechanisms are available. These resources range from increased partnerships and donations to the creation of voter approved taxing districts and dedicated revenue streams. Potential mechanisms and resources reviewed during this master plan process include:

Table 27 – Other Mechanisms and Resources

Private Nonprofit	Land Trusts Land Conservancies
Districts	Park and Recreation Districts County Service Districts
Voter-approved Bonds and Taxes	General Obligation Bonds Revenue Bonds Local Option Taxes
Development Fees	Systems Development Charges (SDC)
Other Opportunities	ODOT Highway Fund Partnerships and Volunteers Private Grants, Donations and Gifts

During the planning process, other potential funding mechanisms and resources were also evaluated. These sources are detailed in Appendix R. Community comments noted during public workshops and park surveys indicate low support for additional county property taxes. Comments from elected officials and Task Force members highlighted the difficulty in proposing new property tax measures at this time.

Recommendation:

Of the mechanisms listed in Table 27, we recommend that the greatest attention be given to the following for stable, long-term, supplemental funding:

- *Development fees.*
- *Increased use of partnerships and volunteers.*
- *A restricted fund or foundation.*

> Financing Summary and Recommendations

During much of the past decade, the parks department has been successful in obtaining grants for park improvements, including the necessary matching funds from the county. Providing stable funding support for the park department's operating budget continues to be an ongoing challenge. Without a major increase in the county's revenue stream, it is assumed that the level of support for the parks department from the general fund will not rise significantly above current levels. The parks department continues to operate within its current resources as it seeks greater efficiency in its operations and searches for new funding mechanisms. The challenge in the coming decade will be to achieve the ambitious goals outlined in this report, including making park's operations increasingly self-sustaining, while working within these financial realities.

We recommend that the county pursue a multi-faceted approach, including:

1. Leverage available funds by continuing to aggressively pursue grants for capital improvements.
2. Seek all means to maximize parks' revenue.
 - Review user fees annually to ensure a level that is reasonable but does not undercut private facilities and consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
 - Determine if State County Park Assistance Program funding could be increased by recognition of the camping facilities at Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby.
 - Assign to parks the revenue the county receives from ODF for their camping facilities.
3. Find ways to creatively reward and encourage efficiencies in the parks' structure and operation.

4. Expand user fee and revenue from the state by adding new camping facilities.
 - The net operational impact should be carefully considered when proposing new facilities.
 - If feasible, those facilities that increase revenue will be proposed before those that are revenue neutral or require general fund support.
5. Increase the Parks Acquisition and Maintenance Account through the sale of parcels in the Williamsport Road area and the parcels in Fort Stevens.
6. Seek a group of interested and committed citizens willing to establish a "Friends of Parks" nonprofit foundation to accept tax-deductible donations.
7. Consider other mechanisms and resources to sustain long term park financing needs while maximizing efficiency of existing resources. These new mechanisms and resources include:
 - Consider establishing a systems development charge (SDC) for new construction within the unincorporated county to provide funding for park capital improvements.
 - Develop methods for utilizing the ODOT county highway fund for park and trail improvements.
 - Utilize volunteers and partnerships whenever possible to develop and maintain the park system.

It is recognized that, unless stable funding is achieved, the current operation of the parks department will most likely result in a "spending down" of the Park Land Acquisition & Maintenance Fund. Without consistent funding, it will be difficult to realize the goals outlined in this report.

> Park System Management and Recommendations

As elements of the master plan are implemented, park administration and maintenance staff will have increased responsibilities. The workload and job duties of staff, especially the parks foreman, should be monitored and recognized with appropriate compensation as the program moves forward. Another critical element during the next ten years will be additional secretarial/administrative support. It will also be impossible to achieve the goals outlined in this report without the backing and assistance of parks administration. Ideally, administrative support during this expansion phase should include personnel with prior experience in building and improving a parks operation.

We recommend the county consider organizational changes and periodic management evaluation, including:

- Reorganize the parks section within the county's public works department to gain greater efficiency in the utilization of personnel, equipment and materials.
- Review staffing needs as expanded park operations are considered and measure associated costs when determining project feasibility.
- Request that the RLPAC prepare an annual report summarizing the progress made toward meeting goals, objectives and actions strategies outlined in the master plan.

9 > PARK SYSTEM SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CAPITAL PROJECTS LIST

Clatsop County's diverse recreational holdings are among our most valuable assets. Following is a summary of our recommendations for meeting park and recreation needs of county residents and visitors, followed by procedural recommendations.

> Introduction

The all-volunteer Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force invested many hours in collecting data, developing recommendations and preparing this report. The relevant recommendations, based on goals, policies and priorities identified during the inventory and planning process, have been extracted from the main body of this report and are listed on the following pages. Recommendations for individual parks and recreation lands are contained on pages 72-112.

The action plan will help guide the county and its partners as they make the necessary long-term planning and financial decisions regarding county parks and recreational lands. This plan will also allow the public to better understand their park system, take a sense of ownership in it, and support the type of improvements that are being proposed in the plan. Ultimately, it will help us realize our vision for a park system that is a vital and publicly recognized contributor to a vibrant, growing economy and healthy, active citizenry.

Four recurring themes were identified during this planning process:

- **Improve the parks**
- **Connect with the community**
- **Link the recreational resources**
- **Fund the parks**

In this chapter, the objectives and actions that the Task Force would like to see addressed for each of these themes are summarized in the pages that follow. Those that the Task Force would like to see accomplished during the next three years are listed first in priority number order. These that follow are the ones that the Task Force believes can be accomplished over the next ten years.

Improve the parks

- 1. Focus immediately on signage, appearance and maintenance.**
 - Establish consistent, high-quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including uniform park entry and rules signage.
 - Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.
 - Establish county-wide development, building and maintenance standards.
- 2. Establish the exact boundaries and ownership of all county parks, recreational lands and other lands available for recreation, with special attention to Aldrich Point, Westport, DeLaura Beach and the Lewis and Clark boat ramp.**
- 3. Provide more restroom facilities.**
- 4. Recommend that parks management develop a strategic plan for implementing new camping facilities at Big Creek, Cullaby Lake, Klootchey Creek, Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls, Sigfridson and Westport.**
- 5. Designate DeLaura Beach as a county "Park" and direct Clatsop County Parks and RLPAC to develop a plan to protect onsite natural resources and develop limited park facilities.**

Other recommendations:

Planning

- Strive to locate parks close to population centers.
- Create a policy for the acquisition, development and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long-term county needs.
- Rezone all park lands to the RM (Recreation Management) zone.

Management

- Reorganize the parks section within the county's public works department to gain greater efficiency in the utilization of personnel, equipment and materials.
- Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.
- Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, e.g., new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.
- Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.
- Increase the number of designated fishing locations.
- Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
- Designate the Lewis & Clark boat ramp as a county "Park" based on a sale, lease, donation or easement agreement being reached with the current owner of the site.

Environmental

- Complete a system-wide Natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.
- Practice environmentally responsible park management.
- Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.
- Implement a noxious weed control program.
- Develop and implement a "green purchasing" program for park maintenance and operations.

Connect with the community

- 1. Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels and the county's Web site, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.**
 - Create a parks brochure detailing all parks facilities.
- 2. Expand use of volunteers and partnership to aid in maintenance, construction and enjoyment of the parks. Example:**
 - Expand the Adopt-A-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to participate.
- 3. Preserve the park inventory data collected during the process of producing this report and regularly update.**
- 4. Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.**

Other recommendations:

Marketing

- Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county's scenic, recreational and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.
- Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.

Special Use

- Consider special-use areas, including off-leash dog parks.

Link the recreational resources

1. Establish a permanent Regional Recreation Council of local, county, state, federal and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.

- Fund a 1 /4-time position for six months to staff the council.
- (See Appendix N for the proposed council charter, including major goals, composition of membership, staffing, etc.)

2. Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas. Examples:

- Connect the trails being developed in the Clatsop State Forest with those in the Tillamook State Forest.
- Use the public right-of-way along the railroad tracks to extend Astoria's Riverwalk both east and west.
- Connect Cullaby/Carnahan Parks to the Fort-to-Sea Trail.
- Connect the County Fairground/ODF District Office area with the trails in the Astoria basin.
- Establish a water trail from Klootch Creek Park to Seaside.

3. Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).

4. Create a Land and Water Trails Plan.

- Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
- Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
- Support Lower Columbia Water Trail development.

Other recommendation:

Security

- Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.

Fund the Parks

- 1. Increase the Parks Acquisition and Maintenance Account through the sale of parcels in the Williamsport Road area and the parcels in Fort Stevens.**
- 2. Determine if State County Park Assistance Program funding can be increased by recognition of the camping facilities at Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby.**
- 3. Consider establishing a systems development charge (SDC) for new residential construction within the county to provide funding for park capital improvements.**
- 4. Expand user fee and revenue from the state by adding new camping facilities.**
- 5. Fund other parks' capital improvement projects (see page 137-139).**
- 6. Investigate the establishment of a "Friends of the Parks" foundation to increase fundraising.**
- 7. Assign to parks a portion of the revenue the county retains from ODF for its camping facilities.**

Other recommendations:

Efficiency

- Maximize use of volunteers, partnerships, offender work crews and inter-jurisdictional efforts.
- Reward and encourage efficiencies in the parks' structure and operation.

- Review staffing needs as expanded park operations are considered and measure associated costs when determining project feasibility.

Leveraging Funds

- Continue to aggressively pursue grants from state, federal and private sources.
- Leverage appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks, including a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
- Develop methods for utilizing the ODOT county highway fund for park and trail improvements.

> Procedural Recommendations

Achieving the Task Force’s vision for the county’s park and recreational lands will require the coordinated planning and effort of many people. To increase the likelihood of success, we recommend the following procedural recommendations:

1. The county’s administrative staff shall prepare an implementation strategy of the recommendations in this report for consideration and approval by the Board of Commissioners.
2. Within a year after this Master Plan is approved, RLPAC shall propose changes to the county’s Goal 8 Comprehensive Plan that bring the Goal 8 document in sync with the Master Plan.
3. Each year, RLPAC shall prepare a report that summarizes the progress in meeting the recommendations in the approved Master Plan.

> Capital Project List

This section includes the preliminary capital project lists based upon priorities and timeframe for completion. This list also identifies possible funding sources and estimated capital costs. It is anticipated that this list will be reviewed annually and updated to respond to:

- New funding opportunities
- Changed management and operations capacity
- Completed or modified projects
- New partnerships and volunteer opportunities
- Changing priorities and trends

We recommend that the Westport projects be given highest priority if constraints can be resolved regarding property ownership. The following order of priority is established by the Task Force for other projects:

- Cullaby Lake Park
- DeLaura Beach
- Big Creek Park
- Klootchy Creek
- Sigfridson Park
- Lee Wooden Park

It should be noted that other maintenance needs as they arise must be prioritized and may override projected capital projects.

Table 28 – Capital and Maintenance Improvement Plan

Project:	Priority	Time Frame	2005 Cost:	Potential Grant Match	Cost to County
Aldrich Point					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Boat ramp/dock improvements	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	80% State Marine Board	\$30,000
Vault toilet (single stall)	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	80% State Marine Board	\$3,000
<i>Total for Aldrich</i>			\$166,200		\$34,200
Big Creek Park					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (manual)	Med	Mid term	\$2,500	Unknown	\$2,500
Paved entry road and ADA parking area	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
Picnic shelter (24-foot)	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
Site furnishings	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	50% State Parks	\$2,500
Playground	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	50% State Parks	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Vault Toilet (two stall)	Med	Mid term	\$28,000	50% State Parks	\$14,000
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
<i>Total for Big Creek</i>			\$244,200		\$123,950
Carnahan Park					
Dock replacement (three 20' docks and brow)	Med	Mid term	\$55,000	80% State Marine Board	\$11,000
Expanded trail system	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$1,500
Off-leash dog area (signage, dog waste station and water)	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$2,500
Interpretive signage	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Unknown	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Vault toilet (single stall)	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	80% State Marine Board	\$3,000
Boat ramp upgrade and paving of parking lot	Med	Mid term	\$100,000	80% State Marine Board	\$20,000
<i>Total for Carnahan</i>			\$192,500		\$46,750
Cullaby Lake Park					
Replacement of Boarding Dock behind north restrooms	High	Short term	\$55,000	80% State Marine Board	\$11,000
Replacement of roof on South Picnic Shelter (metal roofing)	Med	Short term	\$13,000	Unknown	\$13,000
Replacement of roof on North Picnic Shelter (metal roofing)	Med	Mid term	\$13,000	Unknown	\$13,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
Replacement of restrooms at south end of the park	Low	Long term	\$180,000	50% State Parks	\$90,000
<i>Total for Cullaby Lake:</i>			\$418,500		\$205,750
David Douglas Park					
Park entry and rules signs	Low	Long term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Low	Long term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking area (primitive) utilizing old roadbed	Low	Long term	\$15,000	Unknown	\$15,000
<i>Total for David Douglas</i>			\$23,700		\$19,950
John Day County Park					
Replacement of roof on restrooms (metal roof)	Med	Short term	\$1,300	Unknown	\$1,300
Installation of park Host site	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	Unknown	\$15,000
<i>Total for John Day</i>			\$16,300		\$16,300
			Subtotal		\$446,900
			\$1,061,400		

Time Frame: Short Term (1-3 years) Mid Term (4-7 years) Long Term (8-10+ years)
Note: Costs do not include design and engineering services, permit fees or other soft costs

**Table 28 – Capital and Maintenance Improvement
Plan, continued**

Project:	Priority	Time Frame	2005 Cost:	Potential Grant Match	Cost to County
<i>Kloutchy Creek</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (automatic)	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	Unknown	\$20,000
Expanded trail system	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
Boat ramp/dock improvements	Low	Long term	\$75,000	80% State Marine Board	\$15,000
Deck surface replacement (Trex decking, materials only)	Med	Short term	\$25,000	Unknown	\$25,000
Installation of Vault Toilet (two stall)	Med	Mid term	\$28,000	50% State Parks	\$14,000
<i>Total Kloutchy Creek</i>			\$309,200		\$155,200
<i>Lee Wooden Park</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Install primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Install new access road, parking lot & gate, day use area	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
<i>Total for Lee Wooden</i>			\$28,700		\$14,950
<i>Nehalem County Park (Red Bluff)</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking area (primitive)	Low	Long term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
<i>Total for Nehalem County Park</i>			\$28,700		\$14,950
<i>Sigfridson</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
Pedestrian/Maintenance bridge	Low	Long term	\$100,000	50% State Parks	\$50,000
Site furnishings	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	50% State Parks	\$2,500
Day-use fee station (manual)	Med	Mid term	\$2,500	Unknown	\$2,500
Parking area	Med	Mid term	\$30,000	50% State Parks	\$15,000
Install single vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	50% State Parks	\$7,500
<i>Total for Sigfridson</i>			\$163,700		\$83,700
<i>Smith Lake</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	Low	Mid term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$2,500
Boardwalks, interpretive signage and wetland observation	Low	Long term	\$20,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$10,000
<i>Total for Smith Lake</i>			\$26,200		\$13,700
<i>Westport</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (automatic)	High	Short term	\$20,000	Unknown	\$20,000
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking lot and boat launch upgrade	High	Short term	\$230,000	80% State Marine Board	\$46,000
Restroom installation (flush type)	High	Short term	\$110,000	80% State Marine Board	\$22,000
Installation of a RV/Trailer campground	High	Short term	\$500,000	50% State Parks	\$250,000
<i>Total for Westport</i>			\$878,700		\$347,950
<i>Delaura Beach (Recreational Lands Site)</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Install new access road and trailer parking lot	Med	Mid term	\$80,000	50% State Parks	\$40,000
<i>Total for Delaura Beach</i>			\$81,200		\$41,200
Total Capital			Costs	Total Costs	
			\$2,577,800	with Grant Match	\$1,118,550
Time Frame: Short Term (1-3 years) Mid Term (4-7 years) Long Term (8-10+ years)					
Note: Costs do not include design and engineering services, permit fees or other soft costs					

> APPENDIX: A THROUGH U

APPENDIX A: Task Force Meetings

Meeting Title/Topics – Date

Task Force Meeting #1 - December 2, 2004

- *Organizational meeting*

Task Force Meeting #2 - January 13, 2005

- *Tour of County parks*

Task Force Meeting #3 - January 27, 2005

- *Review resource material; definition of consultant's role*

Task Force Meeting #4 - February 10, 2005

- *Tour of remaining County parks*

Task Force Meeting #5 - February 24, 2005

- *Summarize impressions of County parks; redefinition of consultant's role*

Task Force Meeting #6 - March 24, 2005

- *ODF's Recreational Plan presented; assignment of park inventories to Task Force members*

Task Force Meeting #7 - April 28, 2005

- *Star of the Sea grades 7&8 presentation re: Sigfridson Park; selection of consultant*

Task Force Meeting #8 - May 26, 2005

- *Astoria's Urban Trails presentation; introduction of consultant; planning process, facility inventory; symposium overview; work session on vision, goals & objectives.*

Task Force Meeting #9 - June 30, 2005

- *Review vision, goals & objectives, develop survey questions, review preliminary inventories, develop subcommittees for specific tasks; identify County holdings with recreational potential.*

Task Force Meeting #10 - July 28, 2005

- *Review final survey, review report outline, review symposium checklist, public workshop planning, review objectives and tasks; presentation by Oregon Parks & Recreation Department*

Task Force Meeting #11 - August 11, 2005

- *Work session on Goals & Objectives*

Task Force Meeting #12 - August 25, 2005

- *Review County holdings of potential recreational interest, review recreation inventories, review park inventories, review preliminary survey results, review refined objectives and tasks review, public workshop planning*

Task Force Meeting #13 - September 14, 2005

- *Work session to identify lead responsibility, time frame and priorities*

County Commissioner Update - September 28, 2005

APPENDIX A: Task Force Meetings

Task Force Meeting #14 - September 29, 2005

- *Review existing facility map, survey results, review/develop preliminary comprehensive services plan, public workshop planning*

Task Force Meeting #15 - September 29, 2005

- *Clatsop County trail opportunities, water trail access opportunities, public workshop planning*

Public Workshops

- *#1 - Astoria/Warrenton – location Red Lion Inn - October 6, 2005*
- *#2 - Seaside/Cannon Beach – Community Center - October 13, 2005*

Task Force Meeting #16 - October 27, 2005

- *Review workshop reports, Symposium Plan*

Task Force Meeting #17 - November 10, 2005

- *Parks Financing*

Task Force Meeting #18 - December 1, 2005

- *Symposium Planning, Final Report Status, Recreation Inventory*

Clatsop County Recreation Master Plan Symposium – December 7, 2005

Distribute Draft Master Plan for review - December 9, 2005

Task Force Meeting #19 - December 15, 2005

- *Review Draft Master Plan*

Task Force Meeting #20 - January 10, 2006

- *Review Draft Master Plan*

Task Force Meeting #21 - January 17, 2006

- *Review Draft Master Plan*

Task Force Meeting #22 - January 26, 2006

- *Review final Master Plan, project closeout*

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Parks System Park Survey & Summary Report

Results Tally

- Clatsop County’s parks system consists of 11 parks and five public boat ramps, comprising 573 acres of land. How often in the last 12 months have you or members of your family used each of the following parks and facilities?

	At least once a week	At least once a month	1-5 times a year	6-11 times a year	Not at all or never	Haven't heard of it
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp			14	1	21	26
Big Creek Park	1		11	1	29	19
Cullaby Lake Park	4		30	6	21	1
Carnahan Park			19	2	23	15
David Douglas Park			8		33	15
DeLaura Beach	2	2	15	4	25	11
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Pk.		1	16		26	9
John Day Park/Boat Ramp		1	16	6	39	7
Kloutchy Creek Park		2	15	1	26	14
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp		1	9		37	13
Nehalem Park		2	12		32	14
North Fork Nehalem Park			7		31	19
Sigfridson Park			2		29	27
Smith Lake Park	1		9		34	15
Sunset Lake Park	1	1	19	4	26	9
Westport Boat Ramp		1	9	3	33	14

- Clatsop County Parks offer our community many recreation opportunities. Do you feel like you have enough information about these opportunities, or would you like more information on the following opportunities:

Currently have	Would like more info	Opportunity	Currently have	Would like more info	Opportunity
17	33	Walking/hiking	26	12	Horseback riding
24	14	Swimming	15	25	Bicycling
22	15	Boating	24	9	Playgrounds
19	21	Picnicking	13	24	Bird watching
21	12	Running/jogging	23	18	Fishing
21	11	Organized sports	19	19	Tent Camping
16	20	Environmental Ed.	24	10	RV Camping

Other: More information about ATV ride areas in Clatsop Co.

- From what source(s) do you currently get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs? What source(s) would you like to use in the future?

Currently Use	Would like to use	Source of information
11	23	Park Maps
9	24	Web sites
22	12	Newspapers
14	20	Brochures
44	9	Friends/Family/Word of Mouth

Other: Signs in parks, places of employment.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Parks System Park Survey & Summary Report

4. Please put an "X" next to those outdoor activities you or members of your family currently participate in. Also, please circle the three most important activities.

B

54	Walking/hiking		9	Multipurpose sport fields
35	Biking		7	Basketball
4	Horseback riding		3	Tennis
9	ATV		3	Skating
25	Swimming		12	Golf
17	Motorized boating		5	Archery
20	Non-Motorized boating		11	Hunting
32	Fishing		10	Target shooting
36	Beach activities		24	Natural areas & Open Spaces
12	Educational opportunities		10	RV Camping
16	Playgrounds		2	Yurts
32	Wildlife viewing/bird watching		17	Tent camping

Other outdoor activities (not listed above):

Skateboarding, dirt biking, picnicking, big-bore rifle shooting, surfing, running, kite boarding, wakeboarding, dog walking, wildlife photography, car washing and "motorized" walking.

Following are "most-important activities" circled on the surveys:

Walking/hiking (21)
 Natural areas & open space (2)
 Fishing (12)
 ATV (1)
 Biking (8)
 Playgrounds (2)
 Wildlife viewing/bird watching (6)
 Multipurpose sport fields (2)
 Motorized boating (6)
 Yurts (1)
 Hunting (4)
 Tent camping (1)
 Horseback riding (3)
 Dog walking (1)
 Non-motorized boating (3)
 Wildlife photography (1)
 Beach activities (4)
 Running (1)
 RV camping (4)
 Surfing (1)
 Swimming (3)
 Motorized walking (1)
 Golf (2)

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

A survey of public awareness and attitudes about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs was conducted during August, 2005. Surveys were handed out at key venues, mailed, and accessed online at the Clatsop County Web site. The objective was to obtain information that would be useful in preparing the county's Recreational Lands Master Plan update.

Sixty-five surveys were returned. Nine of these were submitted online. Of the remaining surveys, 26 were from a random mailing to households in Clatsop County.

The results of the survey process are shown below and are based on the total number of respondents (65). It is noted that not every item was responded to on every survey; the results tally is attached with specific detail. Surveys submitted by standard mail or returned in person are available for review, while online results are contained in a drill down report.

Question by Question Review

1. Clatsop County's parks system consists of 11 parks and five public boat ramps, comprising 573 acres of land. How often in the last 12 months have you or members of your family used each of the following parks and facilities?

The most heavily used park is Cullaby Lake Park. 61.5% of all respondents visited the park at least once in the last 12 months.

Four respondents say they visit at least once a week. Only one respondent says he or she hasn't heard of it.

Sunset Lake Park, DeLaura Beach and John Day Park/Boat Ramp rank second, third and fourth. One or more respondents say they visit Sunset Lake Park, DeLaura Beach, Smith Lake Park and Big Creek Park at least once a week.

Sigfridson Park is the least used county park and also scores lowest in name recognition. Only two respondents visited Sigfridson Park in the last 12 months, while 41.5% say they haven't heard of it.

[Note: In written answers to questions (5) and (6), several people, even some who have lived in Clatsop County all their lives, comment that they have NO awareness of most parks listed.]

Results for (1) are shown on the following page.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Parks/facilities ranked by annual use

(% represents overall respondents who visited from "at least once a week" to "1-5 times a year")

Cullaby Lake Park	61.5%
Sunset Lake Park	38.5%
DeLaura Beach	35.4%
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	35.4%
Carnahan Park	32.3%
Kloutchy Creek Park	27.7%
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Park	26.2%
Aldrich Park Boat Ramp	23.1%
Nehalem Park	21.5%
Big Creek Park	20.0%
Westport Boat Ramp	20.0%
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp	15.4%
Smith Lake Park	15.4%
David Douglas Park	12.3%
North Fork Nehalem Park	10.8%
Sigfridson Park	03.1%

Parks/facilities with least name recognition

(% represents overall respondents who "haven't heard of it")

Sigfridson Park	41.5%
Aldrich Park Boat Ramp	40.0%
Big Creek Park	29.2%
North Fork Nehalem Park	29.2%
Carnahan Park	23.1%

David Douglas Park	23.1%
Smith Lake Park	23.1%
Kloutchy Creek Park	21.5%
Nehalem Park	21.5%
Westport Boat Ramp	21.5%
DeLaura Beach	16.9%
Sunset Lake Park	13.8%
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Park	13.8%
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	10.8%
Cullaby Lake Park	01.5%

2. Clatsop County Parks offer our community many recreation opportunities. Do you feel like you have enough information about these opportunities, or would you like more information on the following opportunities?

Walking/hiking registered the largest response. Just 26.2% say they currently have enough information about walking/hiking. 50.8% say they want more.

There is also a desire by more than a third of the participants for more information about bicycling and bird watching (38.5% and 36.9%, respectively).

Swimming, boating, horseback riding, RV camping and playgrounds are popular activities but more respondents than not say they currently have enough information about

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

opportunities in these areas. Hence they show up lower on the list.

Results for (2) are shown below.

Recreation opportunities ranked by interest in obtaining more information

(% represents overall respondents who "would like more information")

Walking/hiking	50.8%
Bicycling	38.5%
Bird watching	36.9%
Picnicking	32.3%
Environmental education	30.8%
Tent camping	29.2%
Fishing	27.7%
Boating	23.1%
Swimming	21.5%
Horseback riding	18.5%
Running/jogging	18.5%
RV camping	15.4%
Organized sports	16.9%
Playgrounds	13.9%

More information about ATV ride areas in Clatsop County was mentioned in the space provided for "other" opportunities.

3. From what source(s) do you currently get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs. What source(s) would you like to use in the future?

By far the most common method of getting information is through family, friends and word-of-mouth (67.7%).

Newspapers rank a distant second.

Currently the least common method is the Internet (13.8%).

However, respondents say they would like to make greater use of Web sites in the future. In fact, the sources that they indicate they want to use are directly reversed from those they currently use.

Results for (3) are shown below.

Most-used current sources of information

(% represents overall respondents who "currently use" the source to get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs)

Friends/family/word of mouth	67.7%
Newspapers	33.8%
Brochures	21.5%
Park maps	16.9%
Web sites	13.8%

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Sources they would like to use

(% represents overall respondents who “would like to use” the source to get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs. Assumption is made that this is in addition to sources currently being used, not in lieu of.)

Web sites	36.9%
Park maps	35.4%
Brochures	30.8%
Newspapers	18.5%
Friends/family/word of mouth	13.8%

4. Please put an “X” next to those outdoor activities you or members of your family currently participate in.

Walking/hiking in this context receives the largest percentage response of any item in the survey (83.1%).

Beach activities and biking are mentioned by over half of the survey respondents, and fishing and wildlife viewing/bird watching by nearly half.

Results for (4) are shown below.

Outdoor activities ranked by participation

(% represents overall respondents who said the activity is one they or members of their family currently participate in)

Walking/hiking	83.1%
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Beach activities	55.4%
Biking	53.8%
Wildlife viewing/bird watching	49.2%
Fishing	49.2%
Swimming	38.5%
Natural areas & open spaces	36.9%
Non-motorized boating	30.8%
Motorized boating	26.2%
Tent camping	26.2%
Playgrounds	24.6%
Golf	18.5%
Educational opportunities	18.5%
Hunting	16.9%
RV camping	15.4%
Target shooting	15.4%
ATV	13.8%
Multipurpose sport fields	13.8%
Basketball	10.8%
Archery	7.7%
Horseback riding	6.2%
Skating	4.6%
Tennis	4.6%
Yurts	3.1%

Also mentioned in the space provided for “other” activities are skateboarding, dirt biking, picnicking, big-bore rifle shooting, surfing, running, kite boarding, wakeboarding, dog walking, wildlife photography, car washing and “motorized” walking.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Outdoor activities ranked by importance

Survey respondents were also asked to circle the three activities that are “most important” to them or members of their family. The number shown next to the activity represents total mentions. Here again, walking/hiking is in the lead with 21.

Walking/hiking (21)
Fishing (12)
Biking (8)
Wildlife viewing/bird watching (6)
Motorized boating (6)
Beach activities (4)
Hunting (4)
RV camping (4)
Horseback riding (3)
Non-motorized boating (3)
Swimming (3)
Golf (2)
Multipurpose sport fields (2)
Playgrounds (2)
Natural areas & open space (2)
ATV (1)
Yurts (1)
Tent camping (1)
Dog walking (1)
Wildlife photography (1)
Running (1)
Surfing (1)
Motorized walking (1) ????

5. Are there any conditions that impact your experience, or that you have conflicts with when using County Parks?

“Lack of knowledge that they exist.” (Astoria)

“We don’t know where the parks are except a few. I thought the county only had 2-3 parks.”

“Offroad/ATVs seriously impact our ability to enjoy the outdoors. They do not mix well with walkers, hikers, cyclists or horses.” (Astoria)

“Only my own constraints about time, money and ignorance.” (Cove Beach)

“We feel that the parks parking should all be free, especially to county residents. We pay enough taxes that we don’t need that fee on top of it.” (Dellmoor Lp Rd)

“We are in our eighties and no longer make use of parks locally but our family does and if we need maps we go to the Chamber of Commerce. We’ve no complaints.” (Gearhart)

“Californians and stupid people that don’t respect other people and property.”

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"Leash requirements! We have well behaved springers that love to run. That said, thanks for all your work." (Astoria)

"Price!"

"Lack of horse camps/day riding facilities." (Warrenton)

"Lack of maintenance."

"Lack of restrooms or stalked restrooms." (Astoria)

"The weather." (Hammond)

"Just make sure all users are paying for this use." (Knappa)

"I like clean, well-maintained restrooms." (Seaside)

"I love to tent camp, but sometimes certain parks are too crowded, or they do not have enough open area." (Astoria)

"People not obeying signs." (Olney area)

"Very good parks." (Seaside)

"I grew up here and going to parks to swim was fun. Now we have to pay to get in. So sad for those who are on a tight budget as we were when we were growing up." (Seaside)

"I'm conflicted over paying the fees."

"ADA or stroller accessible; well maintained and safe trails that are long enough in length."

"Toilet paper in the woods; unfortunate but understandable lack of unvandalized toilet facilities."

"Water lilies." (Smith Lake)

6. Do you have anything else you'd like to tell us involving County Parks? Please list any suggestions, comments, issues or concerns.

"We have lived here all our lives and I have never seen any information out on county parks." (Youngs River area)

"I think county parks are seriously under-advertised. I've lived in the county for 20 years and regularly use state parks ... really had NO idea there were so many county parks." (Seaside)

"I am from the local area and have not heard of some sites: need more signage and communication to public." (Hammond)

"All the parks need to be more publicized. Nobody knows about all these parks. Put out more information about the parks and put big signs on them!"

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"I'm new to the area and I haven't seen much information except a couple of road signs that are so generic that I don't know if they're state or county or city parks."

"We do not go to any of them anymore where we have to pay to park. We simply don't have the money and feel that it is double taxation." (Dellmoor Lp Rd)

"As seniors we are unable to participate in many strenuous recreational activities, but still enjoy camping in our beautiful forests. We would appreciate more campsites such as those at beautiful Nehalem Falls campground which offers security and maintenance." (Hammond)

"Most county park areas seem more geared to fishermen. Why not clear lake edge at Carnahan to allow access to water and keep that end of the lake at 5 mph?" (Hammond)

"LNG concerns our family and the effects it may have on the river and environment." (Astoria)

"DeLaura Beach provides access to both beach riding and dunes trails, but there's precious little space for trailers. Why not dedicate that particular area to equine recreation and provide trailer parking, some open air stalls, and water." (Warrenton)

"Add soccer-baseball field to Big Creek Park as promised in the past."

"I work at Gearhart-by-the-Sea and we would love to have information about county parks to pass out!" (Warrenton)

"ATV ride areas are needed. A rifle shooting range is needed." (Warrenton)

"I belong to Clatsop County Bassmasters. We use Westport launch which is in need of repairs. I can help secure fishing and enhancement funds from the Marine Board to fix this up. Like you did at Callahan Lake. Warmwater Fisheries right now has a lot of clout with this committee." (Ron Haynes/Knappa)

"I would like to know more about tent camping in less-populated areas. Sometimes the amount of people can be overwhelming. I definitely would camp more at your parks if I knew more secluded areas." (Astoria)

"I enjoy boat ramps such as John Day and Astoria East end. It saddens me to see littering, like fish carcasses, etc. John Day ramp is excellent. The parks are wonderful." (Seaside)

"Sunset Lake Park has no bathroom facilities. That makes it hard when you have young ones." (Seaside)

"I'm excited to try the new Cullaby trail. Would like to see more trails ... Astoria to Seaside???"

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"I think I lost my watch at Cullaby Lake. Did you find one there?"

"I think you're doing a great job!"

7. Do you live in Clatsop County?

52 Yes. If so, where?

Astoria (14)	Jewell (1)
Seaside (8)	Knappa (1)
Warrenton (5)	Cove Beach (Falcon Cove) (1)
Gearhart (5)	River Ranch (nr Clatskanie) (1)
Hammond (2)	East County (1)
Svensen (2)	Olney (1)
Brownsmead (2)	Smith Lake (1)
Youngs River (2)	Clatsop Plains (1)
Cannon Beach (1)	Dellmoor Lp Rd (1)

2 No. If not, where?

Nehalem (1)	Neahkahnie (1)
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8. Would you be willing to volunteer in the parks?

7 Yes, I would like to volunteer to help the parks

46 No, I can't help at this time

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

October 27, 2005

Two public meetings were held in Clatsop County, Oregon in the fall of 2005. The objectives of these meetings were to gather public comment on preliminary master plan findings and to solicit additional comments regarding issues relating to parks and recreational lands in Clatsop County.

The first meeting was held on October 6, 2005 in the city of Astoria at the Red Lion motel. The second meeting was held on October 13, 2005 in the city of Seaside at the Chisholm Community Center. Both meetings began at 7:00 p.m. and lasted approximately 90 minutes. Public notices, press releases, newspaper articles, and radio play were used to advertise this community event.

Fifteen participants, 5 in Astoria and 10 in Seaside, attended these meetings. In addition, the meetings were staffed by Task Force members and attended by members of the County Board of Commissioners.

Community comments were gathered from questionnaire forms, post-it note statements adhered to displays, and text written directly on maps. Two additional park surveys were completed at the Astoria meeting. A summary of community comment follows:

Park Inventories Comments:

Aldrich Point

"If this area is in close proximity to where Lewis and Clark came across the Columbia River from Washington in later November 1805 to get to the Oregon side, this could be mentioned in a cultural/historical sign."

Carnahan Park

"Widen trail to boy scout camp to be able to mountain bike there and all the way around lake. Mountain bikers would volunteer (to construct)."

"Develop a mount bike system in Carnahan Park."

"Would like to see a multi-use trail for horses, bikers, and hikers."

Cullaby Lake

"Would like to see an (overnight) horse camp here, 8-stalls."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

DeLaura Beach

"Would like more parking for horse trailers and large trucks."

"Build parking lot at DeLaura Beach Land and Burma Road"

"We need a bigger and nicer trailer parking area and turn around at Delaura Beach for horse trailers and equestrians"

"Locate parking area farther inland to get vehicles off of sand."

"Existing sand parking area too soft for horse trailers, you need a 4X4 in the winter."

"Riding on beach is not safe in winter because of possible sneaker waves, high water, and soft sand."

"Some trails are not usable in winter because of high water."

"4-wheel drive vehicles are damaging the dunes."

"Walking in Delaura Beach area can be dangerous because of 4-wheel drive vehicles."

"Dumping and vandalism is a continual problem at Delaura."

Klootchey Park

"Road and parking area need to have more gravel and kept up better."

Lee Wooden Park

"Would like a future trailhead parking and tie rail (equestrian) at Lee Wooden Park. OET in cooperation with IDF hopes to make a trail from new Northrop Creek horse camp to Lee Wooden Park in the next few years."

Nehalem Red Bluff

"This might be a good place to develop a trail but where do you park?"

Sigfridson Park

"Who would have known!"

Sunset Lake

"This site is maintained by local residents and not maintained by Clatsop County."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

Park System Comments

"ATV park and campground on Nicoli Mountain."

"Need mountain bike park. Norm's Trail already established. Many people from Portland come here to ride mountain bikes."

"Bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside!"

"The parks are not well distributed geographically. Are they well placed based upon population?"

"Make Ecola Park bigger, trade for more land?"

"Would like a mountain bike trail in Ecola Park."

"Had no idea that there were so many parks."

"Link trail system in Tillamook Forest to trails in Clatsop Forests. Could be a multi-use trail including equestrians."

"Advertise and promote parks in the weekend section of the Daily Astorian. A different park could be featured each month with directions, amenities, etc."

"Sunset Beach parking area needs more gravel south side for parking as it is too soft for trailers. Need more room to turn around."

"Everyone needs a place to enjoy. ATVs, bikes, horses, and hikers."

"Please develop more multi-use trails."

"Parks need signs."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 26, 2005

Released by:
Brandi Helligso
Volunteer Coordinator
(503) 325-1000

PUBLIC INVITED TO LEARN ABOUT AND VOICE IDEAS FOR COUNTY PARKS

Clatsop County wants to make the most of its parks and recreational lands, and is turning to the public for ideas.

Two public workshops will be held in October to gather input for the planning, design and future direction of the county park system.

A 14-member citizen task force that has been updating the county's parks master plan will host the meetings, scheduled for Thursday, Oct. 6, from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Astoria Red Lion Inn, and Thursday, Oct. 13, from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Bob Chisholm Community Center in Seaside.

"We look forward to sharing our vision of a countywide system of parks and trails in which the county will be a major contributor," said Carolyn Eady, chairperson of the Parks Master Plan Task Force. "Our members will be in attendance at both meetings to hear your feedback."

The master plan sets the goals and priorities and recommends projects for the county's parks and recreational lands for the next 10 years. The current plan was adopted in 1992. The taskforce is made of

community residents, business and civic leaders, and recreation and education professionals.

At the public workshops, exhibits will show inventories and maps of the county parks, along with each holding's management opportunities and challenges.

The task force will present results of a community survey about the county parks and recreational preferences and present its initial goals, objections and recommendations.

When preliminary survey results indicate that walking and hiking are the most popular recreational activity, the task force decided to emphasize development of trails, Eady said.

Many respondents were unaware of the variety of county parks, which are scattered throughout the county and range from passive use forests to fishing accesses to developed parks with restrooms.

The Task Force is recommending the formation of an on-going Recreational Coordinating Council, which would include representatives from the major public and private recreation providers in the County. This group would be responsible for developing coordinated information about all the various recreation opportunities in the County, including the many trails that are available "to make it easier for visitors and our own residents to discover all that is available," she said.

The task force was appointed by the county Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, a group of citizens appointed by the county commissioners to help guide the county on recreational issues. The group has held a dozen meetings since starting work last December.

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

The task force usually meets on the last Thursday of the month at 10 a.m. in the Clatsop County Courthouse at 749 Commercial Street in the main floor conference room. The public is invited to attend any session.

For more information about the master plan effort, contact Eady at 755-2617. More information is also available at the county's web site at www.co.clatsop.or.us

-30-

MEDIA CONTACT: Task Force Chairperson

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Discover!



Dec. 7, 2005

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 2005
Rilea Armed Forces Training Center
Meet & greet mixer 5:30 p.m.
Dinner 6:30 p.m.
Followed by program, presentation
and table discussion
Dinner \$18.05 per person
No charge to participate without dinner.
Please RSVP by calling
(503) 738-3311, Ext. 101.

Hidden presence, undiscovered treasures

Be a part of History!

Our opportunity here started with Corps of Discovery. Meriwether Lewis wrote more in his journal about nature and what he discovered in our area than anywhere else on the journey.

Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interactions, economic gains and environmental stewardships.

The Clatsop County Parks Master Plan Task Force is an extraordinary corps of local citizens working to preserve our most precious and valuable resource, now and for the next 100 years. We invite you to join us at this symposium.

This meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least five days in advance of this event to the Parks Office at (503) 325-9306

"I think it's profound that the same number of people feel the presence of God when they're in nature as when they're in a cathedral or a house of worship."
— Jerry Rogers, Coalition of Park Service Retirees

Public Invited to Help Map the Future of Clatsop County Rec Lands

Interested members of the public are invited to be a part of the corps of local citizens exploring the potential of Clatsop County's parks and recreational lands.

The Clatsop County Parks Master Plan Task Force invites the public to a symposium Wednesday, Dec. 7, to help blaze the future of the parks systems in Clatsop County. The task force is updating the county's Recreational Lands Master Plan that sets the goals and priorities and recommends projects for the county's parks and recreational lands for the next 10 years. The current plan was adopted in 1992.

The master plan serves as a background report by inventorying existing recreational facilities, examining general recreational needs and review land-use controls relating to recreational uses. It also serves as a management tool for county-owned lands, providing site-specific management statements and examining the park management structure.

"The symposium will play off the Lewis and Clark bicentennial, a theme that's fun and appropriate," said Mary Blake, a task force member.

"Meriwether Lewis wrote more in his journals about nature and what he discovered in our area than anywhere else on the journey," she said. "Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interactions, economic gains and environmental stewardship. We want to engage our residents in making this a working document that preserves our most precious and valuable resources now and for the next 100 years."

A child born today could conceivably live to see 2105, Blake noted. The planning done today will affect

the childhood of that child's grandchildren. "We're really setting the tone, vision, the future of the quality of life for generations," she said.

Chairperson Carolyn Eady explains that the task force has been looking at county-wide recreational resources and demand. The symposium will be an acknowledgment and celebration of all the recreational resources in the county, she said.

The symposium will be held at the Rilea Armed Forces Training Center on U.S. Highway 101 south of Warrenton. A meet-and-greet mixer will begin at 5:30 p.m. Dinner featuring elk stew will be served at 6:30 p.m. and followed by the program, presentation and discussions.

There will be a charge of \$18.05 per person for dinner, but there is no cost to participate in the symposium without the meal. Reservations are welcome by calling 503 738-3311, Ext.101.

The task force is wrapping up the work it started last December, including holding public workshops in October and conducting an opinion survey. The 14 volunteers are community residents, business and civic leaders and recreational and education professionals

Clatsop County owns and operates 11 parks and open spaces and five boat launches comprising 573 acres, as well as other public lands open to recreation. The sites range from passive-use mature forests to fishing access with limited facilities, to more developed parks with restrooms and handicapped-compatible facilities.

The task force is recommending the formation of a continuing recreational coordinating council of representatives from major public and private recreation providers to develop coordinated information about various recreation opportunities, including trails.

More information is also available at the county's web site at www.co.clatsop.or.us

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium



Clatsop County
Parks Master Plan Task

Discover!

Hidden presence,
undiscovered treasures

December 7, 1805 - 2005



Frank R. Deemport's "Lewis and Clark, West to the Pacific." Painting used with permission of Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. (503) 751-3434 www.lewisandclark.org

Vision Symposium
Wednesday, December 7, 2005
Rilea Armed Forces Training Center
Clatsop Plains, Oregon

Welcome and Purpose

Community Presence

Discover "hidden presence, undiscovered treasures." As we reflect on and commemorate the original Corps of Discovery's nation-building journey, we embark on our own opportunity to shape our region's way of life in the future. This symposium honors the 200th anniversary of the very day on which Lewis and Clark set up camp at Fort Clatsop.

With years of preparation in commemorating the most pivotal exploration in American history, you are here to discuss the Clatsop County Park Master Plan. A plan that can shape our history for the next 100 years! Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interactions, economic value and environmental stewardship.

It is very important to relay to the citizens of Clatsop County that this plan is for the citizens, by the citizens, now and for the next 100 years. A systematic, cooperative and collaborative approach is being taken in this public process. This plan is meant to serve as a roadway for the development of our parks and contains recommendations for implementation. Your input on this plan is important. This is **your** plan.

Contact: Steve Meshke, Clatsop County Parks Foreman,
(503) 325-9306 or smeshke@co.clatsop.or.us.
Visit www.co.clatsop.or.us

The true "Discovery" by each and every one of us is perhaps what many Native Americans have always felt: that one can never truly "discover" a place, only one's place within it.

Greta Passetti exemplifies active living! She is a vivacious, engaged community leader who is always on the go — walking. The simple act of walking on our park trails helped her shed 50 pounds and return fully to a life of active living.

Margo Lalich and Lujac Desautel believe the community needs to feel a sense of true "ownership" in its parks. Margo is passing her political activism on to her son, Lujac, who is leading the community's dream to build an outdoor skatepark.

Chip Jenkins is the Superintendent of Lewis & Clark National Historical Park. The Corps of Discovery II, 200 Years to the Future, was a partnership drawing worldwide interest and having significant economic value for our community.

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Agenda of Events

Trail Mixer
5:30 – 6:15 PM

Welcome & Introductions
Helen Westbrook
Clatsop County Commissioner

Dinner
6:30 PM

Meriwether Lewis, 200 years ago today
Reflections & Community Presence and
Projects

Program

Symposium

Map *Leader* *Recorder*

Observations & Closing Remarks

Gifts

*Redcedar Trees & Photographs

Speakers

Mary Blake, Master of Ceremonies
General Manager, Sunset Empire Park & Recreation District

Helen Westbrook – Welcome Community
Clatsop County Commissioner

Meriwether Lewis

Greta Passetti – testimonial

Margo Lulich & Lujac Desautel – testimonial

Chip Jenkins, Superintendent of Lewis & Clark National
Historical Park - testimonial

Neal Maine – Executive Director North Coast Land
Conservancy – slide show – PacificLight Images

Frank Jagodnik – Executive Director of Oregon
Recreation & Parks Association – vision

Carolyn Eady – Chairperson Clatsop County Parks
Master Plan Task Force, Our County Partnerships

David Sacamano – Community Process Illahee
Group, Inc.

Debbie Boone – Oregon State Representative

Founding Fort Clatsop

December 7, 1805

Work began on the layout and construction of Fort Clatsop. Captain Lewis chose the site in a grove of fir and pine 35 feet above sea level on the bank of a small river now known as the Lewis & Clark River.

Fort Clatsop was named by Captain Lewis for the native people in the area. The Corps of Discovery moved into the new fort on Christmas Eve and stayed through March 23, 1806.

Today we have rich knowledge from the short three-month stay in what is still known as Clatsop, be it Fort or County. Voluminous journal entries describe the land, its plants, animals and people encountered at that moment in time.

Tonight we are documenting **this** moment in time, **December 7, 2005**. Your comments will be the modern-day journals describing our lands, plants, animals and people. Your legacy will live on as has that of the Corps of Discovery for future generations to draw on 50 or 100 years from now.

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Summary Comments from Participants

"Let's have full linkage from the north all the way down."

"Don't overdevelop or it'll be like the Portland metro area."

"Strengthen partnerships among all jurisdictions. Get everybody to the table."

"Form a recreation council."

"When people 'buy in' they contribute more."

"If people feel like they own their parks, they take care of them better."

"We need better signage in all of our parks."

"Signs should be aesthetically pleasing and respectful of visitors."

"Figure out how to connect the trails."

"Don't consider parks a luxury. They are vital to our well-being."

"Dog parks are needed."

"We need interconnected parks, both city and county."

"Build on the idea of 'making memories' for children that last a lifetime."

"Too many people don't know about our parks."

"Allow for better access and connectivity."

"Strengthen educational outreach so people have a sense of ownership in parks."

"Provide more multiple-use options."

"Create parks where people ARE ... don't isolate properties."

"Look at benefits, economic and social."

"Make our parks people-friendly, addressing signage, parking, personal safety and restrooms."

APPENDIX F: SCORP Phone Survey: Disability Information

Disability Information

In the 3rd and 4th waves of the phone survey, residents were asked whether anyone in the household had a physical or mental disability. Of the 3741 households surveyed in these waves, 598 had a household member with a disability. These households were asked about the type of disability, whether that disability affected their ability to utilize Oregon’s recreation facilities, and finally asked about what types of accommodation or assistance would be useful to improve their outdoor recreation experience in Oregon. This question asked and resulting information is summarized below.

“NQ15 Does anyone in your household have a disability? Note: A disability is a physical (hearing, sight, walking, etc.) or mental (learning, etc.) impairment that substantially limits their ability to care for themselves, learning, working, thinking or interacting with others, etc.). Non-English speaking is not a disability.”

- % of surveyed households with a disability: 16.0% (n = 598, N = 3741)

“NQ16 What type of disability?” (N= 595)

- % physical disability: 80.0%
- % mental disability: 9.8%
- % both physical & mental: 10.2%

“NQ17 Does the disability hamper the persons ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon?

- % of disabled households hindered in OR outdoor recreation: 66.4% (n = 395, N = 595)

“NQ18 Please tell me any accommodation or assistance that could be offered that would be helpful to the disabled household members to improve their recreational experience?”

- Suggestions for improving access to OR facilities (N = 179 respondents, 684 total suggestions)

Suggestion	% of respondents	number of comments
Paved trails	41%	74
Accessible restrooms	41%	73
Flatter, easier grades	37%	67
Easier access to water (access route to water's edge)	32%	57
Accessible parking	31%	55
Accessible campsites	24%	43
Accessible activities w/in the campgrounds	21%	38
Fishing platforms	20%	36
Access behind closed areas (roads)	16%	28
Provide rental equipment and instruction	16%	28
Proper accessibility to playgrounds, variety of accessible equipment	13%	23
Better ways to communicate (visually or hearing impaired)	11%	20
More designated hunting areas	5%	9
Other	74%	133

APPENDIX G: SCORP: Role Of County Park & Recreation Departments

► CURRENT ROLE:

Counties acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public sector boating access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state. Many of the county facilities are overnight and day use, water-based recreation facilities providing access to lakes, streams and rivers. Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

Significant Resources and Facilities provided by counties include:

- Parks and open space areas including linear parks, waysides, and water access points.
- Overnight camping: RV and tent sites, group areas, dispersed areas, cabins and yurts.
- Day use: Picnic shelters (group and individual), hiking and nature trails, ATV and equestrian facilities, playgrounds, and sports fields.
- Water-based: Boat ramps, piers, docks and moorage.
- Swimming: Beaches, pools and water-slides.
- Museums and nature centers: Cultural, historical and natural history.
- Many counties also administer and manage forest resources/timber programs.

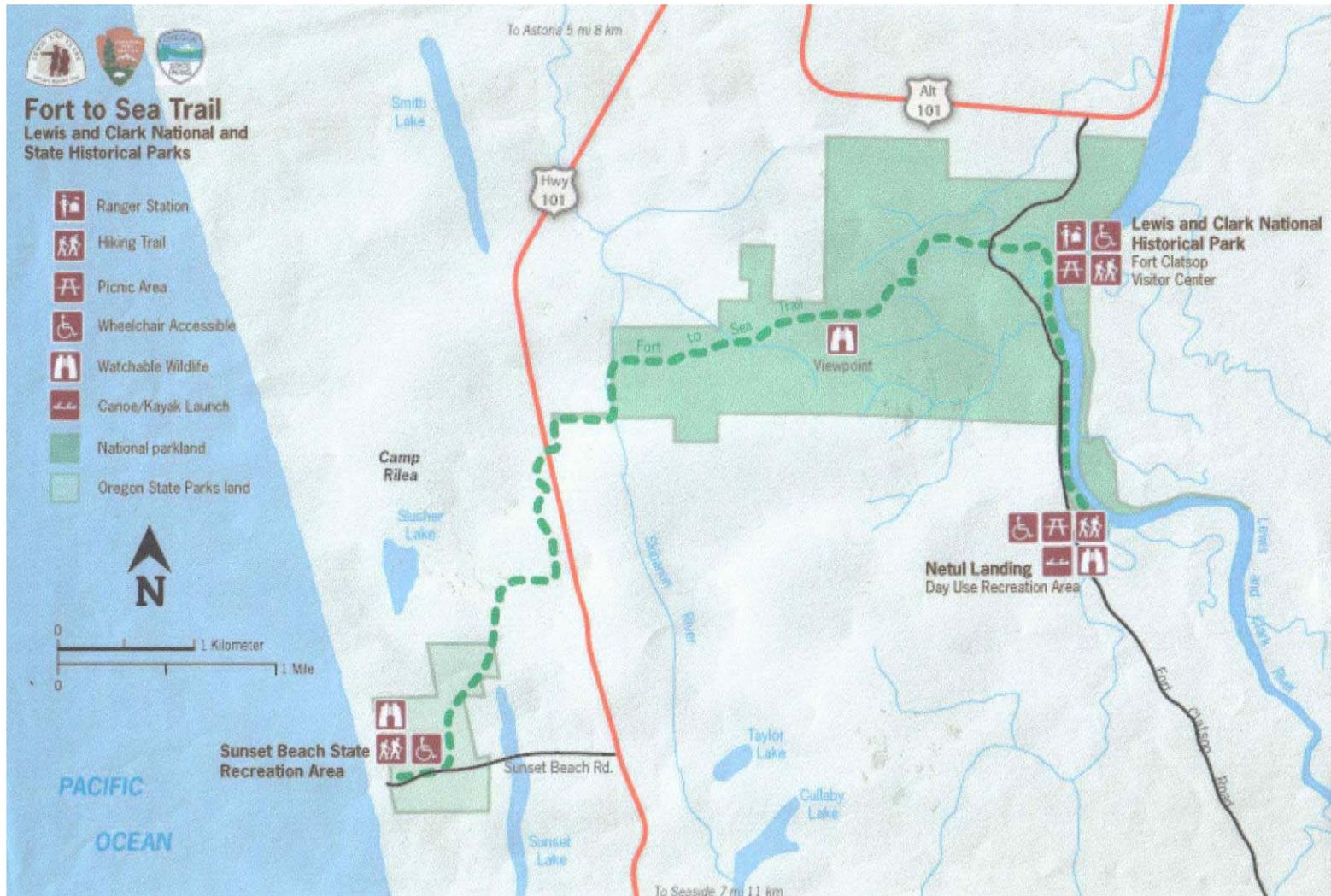
► HOW ROLE MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

County agencies have been under increasing pressure to be fiscally self-sufficient. With budget constraints and ballot measure constraint, county park systems will be looking for creative ways to generate more revenue in order to be able to maintain their systems. This could lead systems to prioritize revenue-generating facilities over facilities that do not generate revenue or generate very little revenue. Politically it has become very difficult to justify acquiring open space, or construct new day use and dispersed non-motorized boating facilities. Traditionally county recreation facilities have been a place that local families, seniors and lower income people have been able to use with little or no cost. That role could change as counties charge more and more user fees for facility access.

On the brighter side, in more urban areas there will be pressure from community and environmental groups to acquire more open space, especially along the urban fringe. This fringe area, more often than not, falls under the jurisdiction of the counties. Counties in Oregon have traditionally been very conservative and the idea of acquiring areas solely for open space and resource protection has not been a priority. The county's role of providing solely traditional forms of parks will need to evolve. Some counties are already evolving to meet this new role. Benton, Lane and Marion Counties are currently making an effort in this direction.

Counties are also experiencing an increased demand to provide recreation areas/opportunities for ATV and other motorized and non-motorized recreation activities, which are increasingly restricted on Federal lands. These recreationists participate in activities that are often viewed as detrimental to the environment, and are finding it increasingly difficult to locate areas where they can participate in their chosen activities.

APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps

Warrenton Trails Explore them Today Help Expand them Tomorrow



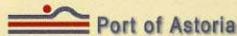
"one of the best ideas anyone has floated on the North Coast."
- The Daily Astorian

In cooperation with



CITY OF WARRENTON

Warrenton Business Association



Warrenton and the surrounding area offer a variety of trail experiences for everyone. Explore the Columbia River, visit the dunes and ocean beaches or follow the route of Lewis and Clark over the hills to Fort Clatsop.

We are the Warrenton Trails Association. Our mission is to encourage the use of Warrenton's existing trails, with the goal of connecting them all into a 25-mile loop trail.

Here are three trails you can enjoy today:

The Warrenton Waterfront Trail (4.3 miles one-way, flat)

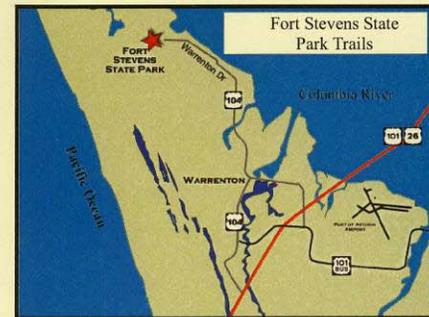
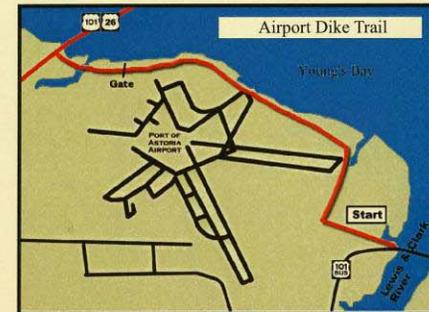
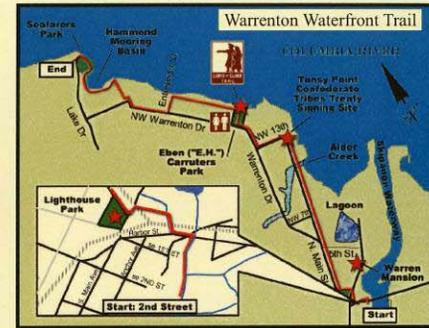
The Waterfront Trail takes you along the Skipanon Harbor, past the Warren Mansion, through a shaded wood trail, emerging on the Columbia with a spectacular view of Astoria and Washington state. A detailed map is available at the Warrenton Visitors Center.

The Airport Dike Trail (5 miles out and back, flat)

Take Business 101 (Alt 101) north, past Fort Clatsop. Just before the Lewis & Clark bridge there is a gravel parking pull-out on the north side of the road. Don't let the elk-proof fence deter you. You will see that there is an entry point in the fence for human passage. You can walk as far as the gate just short of the Premarq Center.

Fort Stevens

Fort Stevens dates back to the Civil War, providing defense of the mouth of Columbia until WWII. It has 7 miles of paved bike trail, and an additional 5 miles of hiking-only trails. It offers scenic views, historic areas, and campsites. Detailed maps available at the Fort Stevens visitors center



APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps

LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER

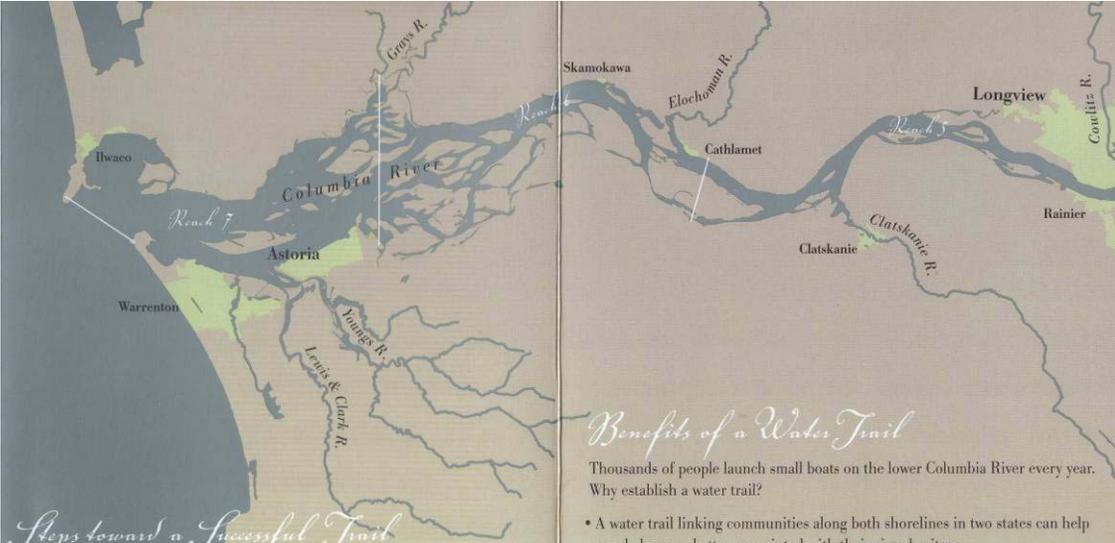
Water Trail

A 146-mile water trail from Bonneville Dam to the Pacific Ocean that people in non-motorized boats can safely travel for day or overnight explorations . . . a decades-long idea is in the process of becoming a reality

Paddle past craggy monoliths and rushing waterfalls, wind through a maze of wildlife refuge islands, cruise by abandoned salmon canneries, explore Lewis & Clark landing sites, marvel as thousands of snow geese lift off in flight, gaze at immense cargo ships docked in working harbors, encounter contemporary Native American fishing sites . . .



Neil Schulman



Steps toward a Successful Trail

For the water trail to be successful, it needs to have enough launch, landing, and rest sites, along with appropriate support facilities for people in small, non-motorized boats to travel safely on for day or overnight paddles.

The Water Trail Committee has divided the 146-mile long trail into seven "reaches," or sections, each approximately 20 miles long—the distance of a two-day paddle. Sixty-one public access sites have been identified and a trail database called WAYPOINTS is being developed for collecting information for these and other potential sites.

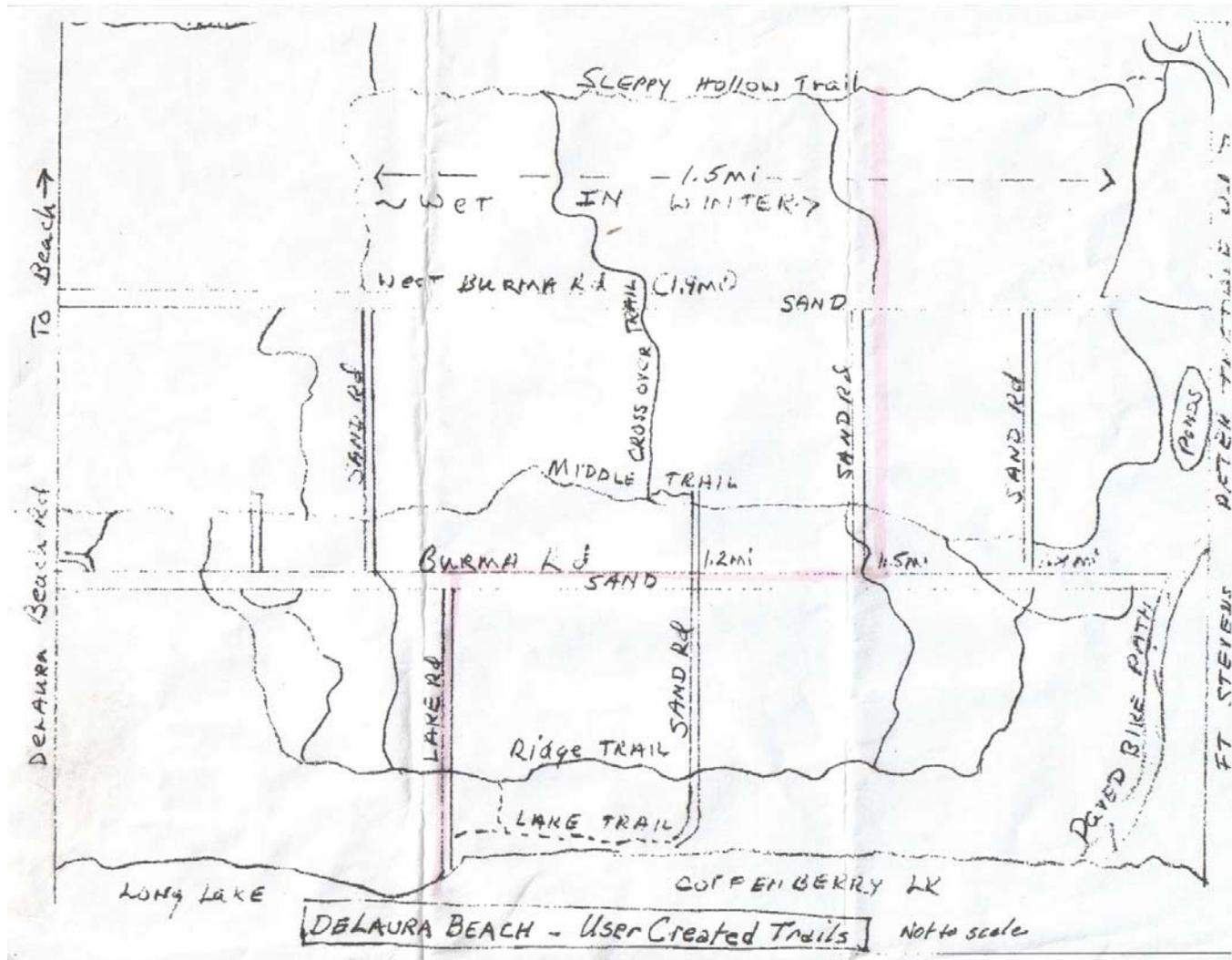
Many rivers flow into the lower Columbia River, making additional travel and exploration by non-motorized boats almost limitless. The US Army Corps of Engineers is currently planning a Northwest Discovery Water Trail from the Clearwater River in Idaho to Bonneville Dam—adding another 355 miles of water trail to the region!

Benefits of a Water Trail

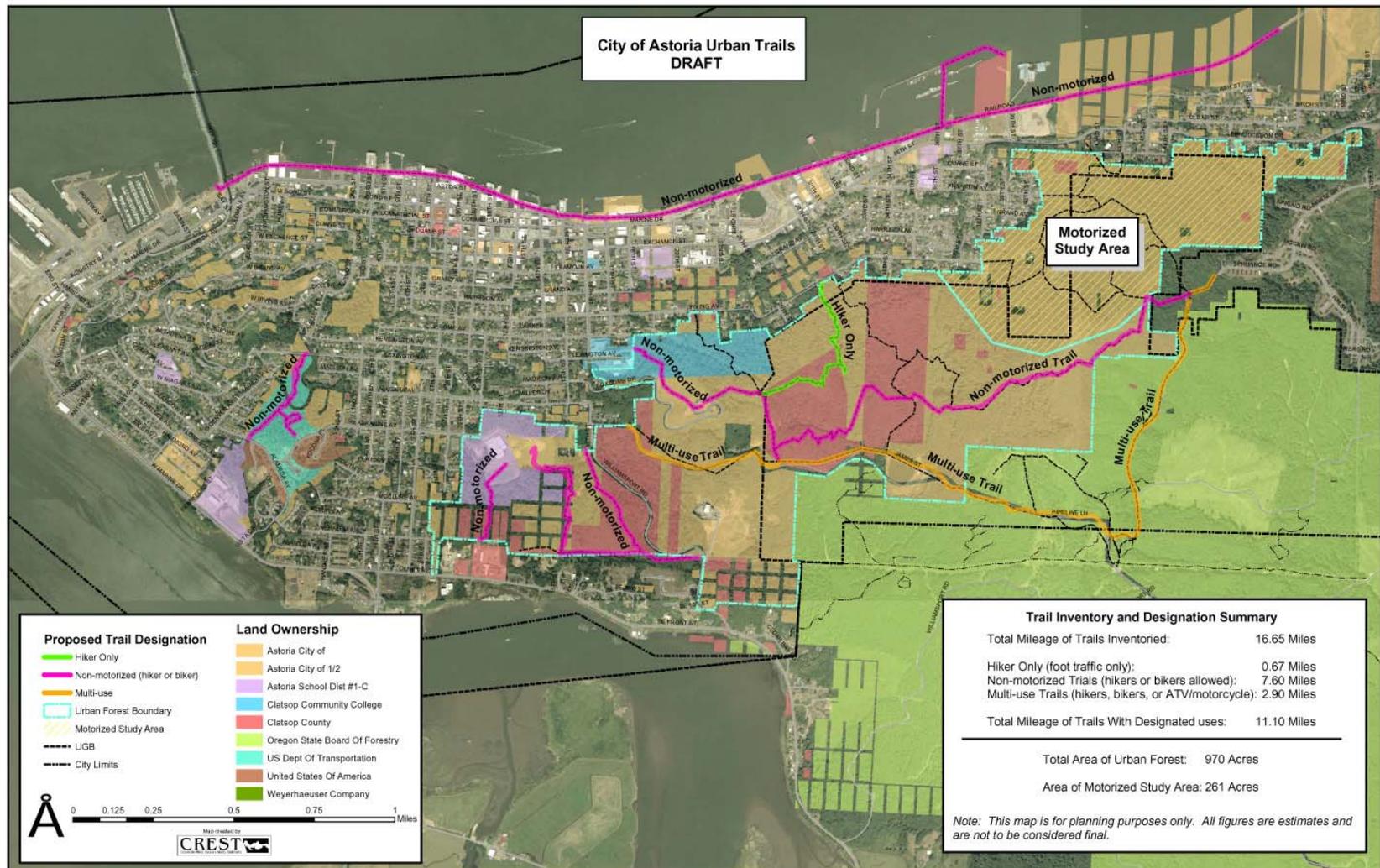
Thousands of people launch small boats on the lower Columbia River every year. Why establish a water trail?

- A water trail linking communities along both shorelines in two states can help people become better acquainted with their river heritage.
- People along the river can discover a whole new perspective of both their communities and the river.
- A water trail system with identified launch and landing sites, resting places, maps, and safety information can help people find the best places to paddle based on their experience and available time.
- An identified trail can help protect natural and cultural resources from degradation and limiting access to sensitive areas. Trail information can provide guidelines for
- Trail maps and guidebooks can direct paddlers to local communities for campground B&Bs and other amenities, thus enhancing local economies.
- A sense of stewardship can be nurtured through public education and coordinated such as cleanups and water quality monitoring.
- An officially recognized water trail can be eligible for regional and national resources.

APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



APPENDIX I: Recreation Map and Rules: Astoria District - ODF

ACTIVITY ZONES: DESIGNATED ACROSS FOREST

We all enjoy recreating out in the forest. Each of us has our own special activity that we enjoy participating in regularly.

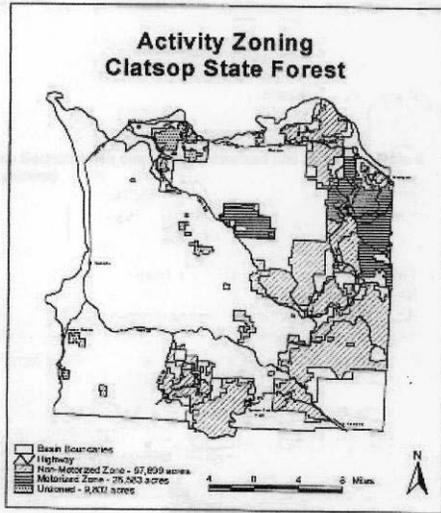
Unfortunately, both motorized and non-motorized activities affect other resources and users. Some of the affects on resources may be increased water turbidity, soil compaction, sanitation problems, litter, reduction of understory vegetation, and reduced site productivity.

Often times, competing users in the same area reduce the user experience.

Activity zones were designated across the Clatsop forest to contribute to minimizing these affects across the forest landscape.

The designation of the zone boundaries involved many components including the following criteria:

- Existing use patterns
- Protection of natural resources
- Soil and topography constraints
- Consideration of private landowners, neighbors, and inholdings
- Location of sensitive, threatened, or endangered wildlife species



What does this mean?

The activity zone boundaries include 3 categories:

- 1) Non-Motorized Activities
- 2) Motorized Activities
- 3) Not-designated areas

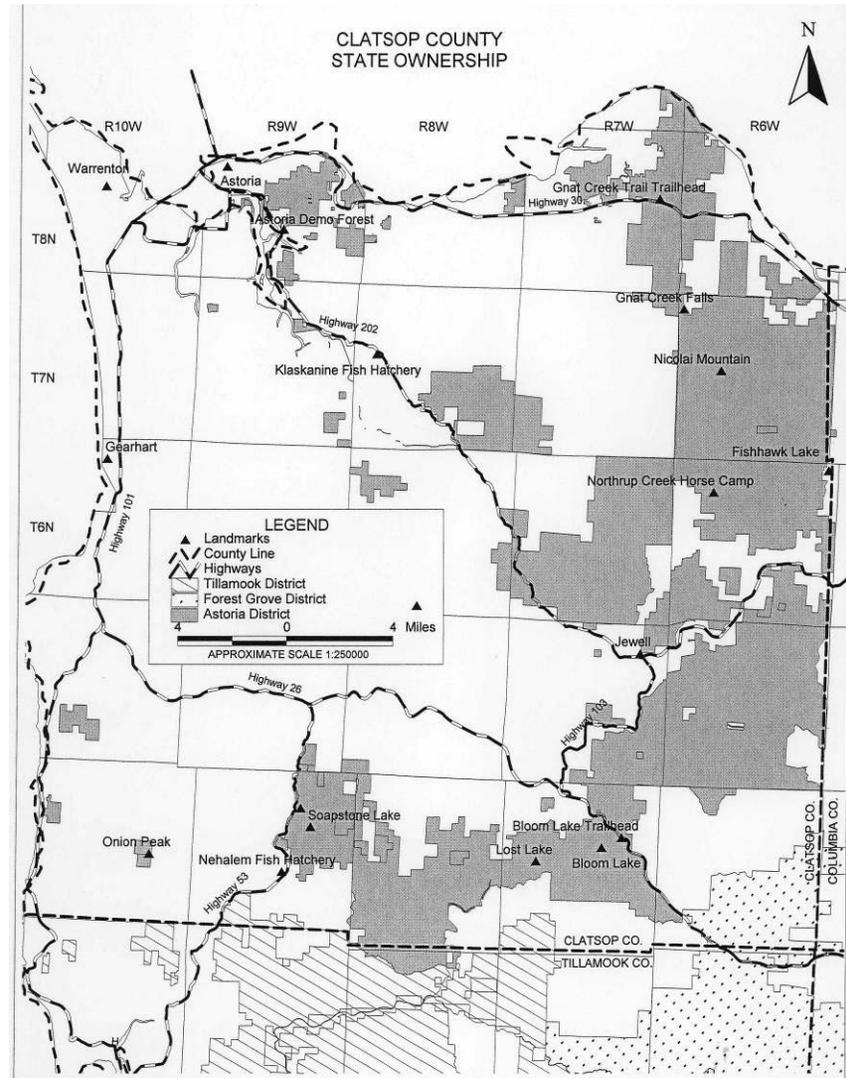
Trails developed and designated in a non-motorized zone will only be for hiking, mountain biking, equestrian riding, and other non-motorized activities. Motorized use in a "non-motorized zone" will be confined to surfaced roads only.

Trails designated in a motorized zone will focus on motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheel drive vehicles. Trails may be designated for all three activities or ATV and motorcycle only. Motorized use in the "motorized zone" of the forest is to be confined to surfaced roads and officially designated, signed trails.

Areas that are in a "not-designated area" will be considered for zoning in the future after issues concerning access and impacts to private landowners are resolved. Motorized use in these areas is confined to surfaced roads only.

Goals of Activity Zoning

- * Minimize resource impacts
- * Reduce conflicts between different users
- * Reduce conflicts between users and forest management activities
- * Strive to accommodate recreation demands



APPENDIX I: Recreation Map and Rules: Astoria District - ODF



DISPERSED CAMPING

Rules and regulations to follow when recreating on the Clatsop State Forest.

The following rules are cited from OAR 629-25-040 and OAR 629-25-005.

629-25-040 General Forest Recreation Rules

(1) Sanitation:

- (a) On all state forest lands, no person shall, unless otherwise authorized:
 - (A) Dispose of any cans, bottles and other non-flammable trash and garbage except in designated places or receptacles;
 - (B) Dispose of flammable trash or garbage except by burning in authorized fires, or disposal in designated places or receptacles;
 - (C) Drain sewage or petroleum products or dump refuse or waste other than wash water except in places or receptacles provided for that purpose;
 - (D) Dispose of any household, commercial or industrial refuse or waste brought as such private or municipal property, including but not limited to automobiles, household appliances and furnishings;
 - (E) Pollute or contaminate water supplies or water used for human consumption; or
- (b) No person shall wash any clothing, dishware, cookware, or other materials in any lake, stream, river, or other body of water on State Forest land.
- (c) No person shall deposit human waste within 100 feet of any campsite, trail, or body of water. Human waste shall be disposed of by burying to a depth of at least 6 inches.

(2) Occupancy and Use. On State Forest lands, no person shall:

- (a) Camp longer than 21 days out of any 28 day period, or the period of time permitted by the Forester;
- (b) Camp within 25 feet of any body of water; or
- (c) Leave personal property unattended longer than 4 days. Personal property left unattended longer than 4 days, without permission of the Forester, shall be removed by the Department and shall be disposed of by the Forester as provided by law.
- (d) Leaving personal property unattended will be considered camping for the purposes of determining the length of stay at a given site.

- (3) **Property and Resources.** On all State Forest lands, unless otherwise authorized by the Forester, no person shall:
 - (a) Deface, disturb, remove or destroy any public property, structures, or any scientific, cultural, archaeological or historic resource, natural object or area.
- (6) **Firewood Collection.**
 - (a) Persons engaged in lawful camping activity may collect sufficient firewood for their personal use while camped on State Forest land, except where otherwise prohibited to remove in these rules.
 - (b) No person shall be permitted to remove from State Forest land firewood which has been collected for use while camping on State Forest land, without a valid firewood permit.
 - (c) Firewood shall be collected only from dead and down material that is 12 inches or less in diameter at its largest point. No standing trees, living or dead may be felled for conversion into firewood without a valid firewood permit.
- (7) **Campfires.**
 - (a) Fires shall be confined to camp stoves or fire rings or other fireproof structures constructed for such purposes. Such structures shall not exceed four feet in diameter.
 - (b) All flammable material shall be cleared for a distance of 5 feet around and 10 feet above any fire ring or other structure used to contain a campfire.
 - (c) No fire shall be left unattended and every fire shall be extinguished before its user leaves the site.

DEFINITIONS
629-25-005 As used in rules 629-25-000 through 629-25-070:

- (1) "Campground" means an area designated by the Forester.
- (2) "Camping" means occupying State forest lands overnight.
- (3) "Camping Area" means an area designated by the Forester for overnight camping, without designated campsites.

"Dispersed Camping" refers to camping on State forest lands, which is not a campground or camping area designated by the Forester.



If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Oregon Department of Forestry at (503) 325-5451

APPENDIX J: Recreation Map and Rules: Weyerhaeuser Forest Lands – Clatsop County

Maps

A detailed recreation map may be purchased from our North Coast office during the hours of 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday –Friday. Many local sporting goods stores also sell them.

The Many Values of Sustainable Forests

Weyerhaeuser sustainably manages millions of acres of commercial forests in the United States and Canada. The company grows and harvests trees in perpetual cycles to supply the wood and paper products people want and need.

Weyerhaeuser also works to protect the many other values forests provide society, including fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, aesthetic values and recreational opportunities. To date, 25.5 million acres (10.3 million hectares) of forests that Weyerhaeuser manages in Canada and the United States have been certified to internationally recognized standards for sustainable forest management practices

March 2005

Welcome to Weyerhaeuser North Coast Timberlands

North Coast Public Access Policy



Welcome to Weyerhaeuser's North Coast Timberlands

People enjoy the benefit of outdoor recreation on Weyerhaeuser land year-round.

Our number one concern is **SAFETY**. It is extremely important to us that all users of our timberlands follow and adhere to safe practices.

We are committed to practicing sustainable forestry. This means we manage forestlands for the sustainable production of raw materials while protecting water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and soil productivity; also cultural, historical and aesthetic values. In order to meet our safety and environmental objectives it may require limiting public access to some areas during certain time periods.

Weyerhaeuser's Public Access Policy

Safety

Our foremost priority is the safety of our employees and visitors. Our roads are designed for forest-management purposes, not for public use. Heavy trucks and other vehicles use our roads on a daily basis.

- Speed Limit no greater than 25 MPH.
- Headlights and seatbelts on at all times.
- Obey all posted signs; don't go into areas posted "Stop Logging Operations Ahead"

Weyerhaeuser's timberlands in Clatsop County are open during daylight hours to the public for non-motorized recreational use.

Some areas will be open during daylight hours for motorized access during specific hunting seasons on rocky roads. Roads not open to motorized access will be gated and/or signed. Weyerhaeuser will coordinate with State wildlife agencies to open timberland to motorized and non-motorized access during fall hunting seasons provided that the fire danger is at an acceptable risk as determined by Weyerhaeuser.

Public access is restricted when necessary to protect our land from public abuses, protect wildlife in cooperation with resource agencies, or protect the safety of our workers on active work/haul routes.

Public access may be discontinued without advanced notice.

Please behave responsibly, observe all postings and report abuses. This will allow us to keep many areas open.

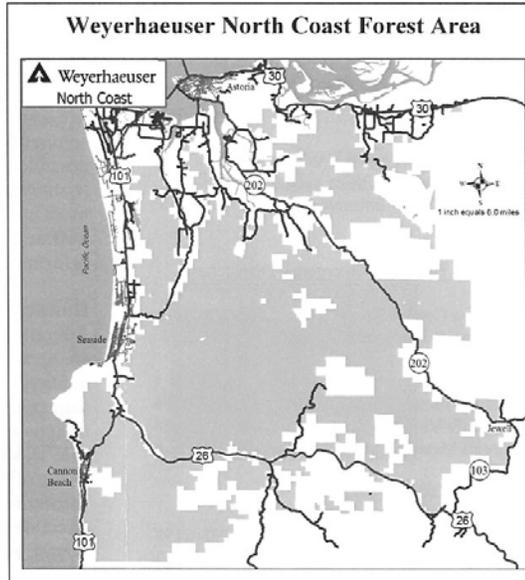


APPENDIX J: Recreation Map and Rules: Weyerhaeuser Forest Lands – Clatsop County



RECREATION ACCESS RULES

- No motorized vehicles off rocky roads.
- Vehicles must travel only on improved roads.
- No fires or camping
- Access is allowed ONLY during daylight hours.
- DURING HIGH FIRE DANGER ALL PUBLIC ACCESS WILL BE PROHIBITED.
- Access may be restricted at any time due to active operations.
- Drug and alcohol use is prohibited.
- Parked vehicles should not block roads or gates.
- No forest product removal is allowed except berry picking for personal use.
- Pack out your trash.
- No Target Practicing



Help us protect our forests by reporting incidents of dumping, theft, or vandalism
Clatsop County Sheriff
503-325-2061

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Emergencies..... 911
 Wildfire reporting Oregon Department of Forestry, Astoria Office,503-325-5451
 Fire Regulation Information.....503-325-7215

24 Hour Non-emergency Dispatches

Clatsop County Sheriff.....503-325-2061
 Oregon State Police.....503-325-2231

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife:
 Astoria Field Office.....503-338-0106
 Wildlife Violations.....1-800-452-7888
 Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area..503-755-2264

Weyerhaeuser:

North Coast Office.....503-738-6351
 North Coast Security.....503-738-2439
 Public access hotline.....1-888-741-5403

Other Weyerhaeuser contact information

Weyerhaeuser is committed to protecting forest resources that are so important to all of us. For more information about Weyerhaeuser or our forest management practices, visit our website, www.weyerhaeuser.com.



Fire season

Weyerhaeuser may temporarily close its lands to all public access during extreme fire conditions. Closures will be communicated in advance whenever possible through recorded messages, postings at entrance points and in selected news media. **Call our public access hotline at 1-888-741-5403 for up-to-date information.**

Hunting

A high percentage of our roads and lands are open during general deer and elk hunting seasons. Depending on the fire danger level, each year we open designated gates the morning of general rifle season. Hunters must be acutely aware of their surroundings and take precautions not to trespass or shoot in the direction of active-work areas or other private property.

For more information about access during hunting seasons, call the public access hotline number.

Motorcycles, Quads and other Off-Road Vehicles

These are not permitted at any time on North Coast Weyerhaeuser property. Under no circumstances should trails be built around gates or from neighboring properties in order to gain access. This is considered trespass and will be subject to prosecution.

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

CHECK IN TIME: 4:00 p.m.
CHECK OUT TIME: 1:00 p.m.

COLUMBIA COUNTY PARKS' FEES - 2005

Usage	Peak Season Effective May 1 st thru. Oct. 31 st	Off-Season Effective Nov. 1 st thru. April 30 th
Day Use (20 minutes or longer)	\$2.00 per motor vehicle	
Campsite w/hookups	\$18.00 per night	\$15.00 per night
Campsite w/out hookups	\$14.00 per night	\$12.00 per night
Campsite @ Scaponia Park only	\$9.00 per night	\$6.00 per night
Adirondacks @ Camp Wilkerson	\$20.00 per night per adirondack	\$16.00 per night per adirondack
Each additional tent, RV or vehicle per campsite on overnight camping	\$7.00 per night	\$4.00 per night

Bicyclist/Hiker	\$5.00 per person per night
Non-Refundable Campsite Deposit	Equal to one night's stay
10% Discount to Senior Citizens (Age 60 or over)	On camping only
Reservation of Picnic Areas	\$20.00
Reservation of Covered Picnic Areas	\$30.00
Reservation of Lodge @ Camp Wilkerson	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Reservation of Schoolhouse @ Camp Wilkerson	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Reservation of Cabin @ Hudson (60 person Maximum use in cabin)	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Refundable Cleaning Deposit for Picnic Area/s	\$25.00
Refundable Cleaning Deposit for Covered	\$100.00

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

Buildings	
Sewage Dump	\$5.00 non-patron
Firewood	\$4.00 per cubic foot bundle
Showers (for non-camping individuals)	\$2.00 per person, per shower
Annual Day Use Pass @ Prescott Beach Only (good January 1st through December 31st)	\$ 20.00

note 1	Maximum number of people per site is eight (8) people. After eight, a second site must be used.
note 2	Maximum number of vehicles per site is two (2) vehicles and one (1) towed vehicle (additional vehicle fee/s still apply). Maximum number of RV's per site is one (1) RV. Over maximum allowable vehicles, a second site must be used and/or vehicles parked outside the park.

Exclusive Group Camping at Camp Wilkerson

Youth

Groups \$200.00 minimum per night for up to 150 people.
 - 18 After 150 persons, \$1.00 per night per person. In
 and addition, a fee of \$5.00 per RV per night.
 under

Adult

Groups \$500.00 minimum per night for up to 150 people.
 - 19 After 150 persons, \$3.00 per night per person. In
 and addition, a fee of \$5.00 per RV per night.
 over

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

TILLAMOOK COUNTY PARKS' FEES

BARVIEW JETTY PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

Single Use Camp Site: Summer Base Rate \$15/night

BROWN Site Marker Winter Base Rate \$10/night

Allows one Tent and one Vehicle. One extra Tent may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Extra vehicles are not allowed. Suggested campsite limit is 8 people.

Double Use Camp Site: Summer Base Rate \$20/night

BLUE Site Marker Winter Base Rate \$15/night

Allows one Tent and one Vehicle OR, one RV and one Vehicle. Two extra Tents plus one extra Vehicle may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is 12 people.

Back-In RV Sites (14 through 60): Summer Base Rate \$20/night

..... Winter Base Rate \$15/night

Allows one RV and one Vehicle. During the Summer Season, sites 41-50 may add one extra Vehicle and one Tent for \$5 each per night. In sites 14-39 and sites 51-60 additional Vehicles are not allowed. However, you may add one additional Tent for \$5 each per night.

Pull Through Sites (1 through 13): Summer Base Rate \$25/night

..... Winter Base Rate \$20/night

Allows one RV and one Vehicle. During the Summer Season, one extra Vehicle and one Tent may be added to the site for \$5 each per night.

Hiker-Biker Campsite: Base Rate \$5/night

Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, with or without Tents, may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two Tents and four people. RVs and Vehicles are not permitted at Hiker-Biker campsites.

RV Holding Tank Dump: Base Rate \$10/RV

Allows one RV, not registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember

CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.

THANK YOU!

We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.

Tillamook County Parks Department

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:

Roy Creek Park	<i>on the Nehalem River</i>	503/322-3522
Barview Jetty Park	<i>on the Tillamook Bay Jetty and Beach</i>	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	<i>on the Kilchis River</i>	503-842-6694
Trask River Park	<i>on the Trask River</i>	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	<i>in the Sandlake Estuary</i>	503/965-6085
Webb Park	<i>adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach</i>	503/965-5001
Woods Park	<i>on the Nestucca River</i>	503/965-5001

KILCHIS PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

Designated Camp Site: Base Rate \$10/night

Allows one Tent or one RV, and two Vehicles. At the discretion of Park staff, a vehicle may be exchanged for a small tent. Extra Tents, RVs and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 3 extras. Campsite limit is 8 people.

Undesignated Open Camping Areas: Base Rate \$10/night

Allows one Tent or one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra Tent or Vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. Campsite limit shall be 8 people. Reservations are not available for undesignated open camping areas.

Group Picnic Area: Base Rate \$20/day

..... \$5 non-refundable reservation fee

Reservations are available for Group Picnic Areas. Reservations May thru September.

Day Use Area: Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year-round

Hiker-Biker Campsite: Base Rate \$5/night

Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, with or without Tents, may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two Tents and four people.

RV Holding Tank Dump: Base Rate \$10/RV

Allows one RV, not registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember

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Kilchis River Park	<i>on the Kilchis River</i>	503-842-6694
Trask River Park	<i>on the Trask River</i>	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	<i>in the Sandlake Estuary</i>	503/965-6085
Webb Park	<i>adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach</i>	503/965-5001
Woods Park	<i>on the Nestucca River</i>	503/965-5001

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

TRASK RIVER PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

Designated Camp Site: **Base Rate \$10/night**

Allows one Tent or one RV, and two Vehicles. At the discretion of Park staff, a vehicle may be exchanged for a small tent. Extra Tents, RVs and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 3 extras. Campsite limit is 8 people.

Undesignated Open Camping Areas: **Base Rate \$10/night**

Allows one Tent or one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra Tent or Vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. The open campsite capacity shall not exceed 20 people without expressed written permission.

Group Picnic Area: **Base Rate \$20/day**

..... **\$5 non-refundable reservation fee**
Reservations are available for Group Picnic Areas. Reservations May thru September.

Day Use Area: **Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year-round**

Hiker-Biker Campsite: **Base Rate \$5/night**

Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, with or without Tents, may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two Tents and four people. Reservations are available.

RV Holding Tank Dump: **Base Rate \$10/RV**

Allows one RV, not registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

**Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
 CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.**

THANK YOU!

**We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department**

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:

Roy Creek Park	<i>on the Nehalem River</i>	503/322-3522
Barview Jetty Park	<i>on the Tillamook Bay Jetty and Beach</i>	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	<i>on the Kilchis River</i>	503-842-6694
Trask River Park	<i>on the Trask River</i>	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	<i>in the Sandlake Estuary</i>	503/965-6085
Webb Park	<i>adjacent to Cape Kivanda and Beach</i>	503/965-5001
Woods Park	<i>on the Nestucca River</i>	503/965-5001

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

WEBB PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

Designated Camp Site: **Base Rate \$15/night**
Allows one Tent or one RV, and two Vehicles. At the discretion of Park staff, a vehicle may be exchanged for a small tent. Extra Tents, RVs and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 2 extras. Campsite limit is 8 people.

RV Hookup Site with Electricity and Water: **Base Rate \$20/night**
Allows one RV and two Vehicles. At the discretion of Park staff, a Vehicle may be exchanged for a small tent. One extra Tent and one extra vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 2 extras. Campsite limit shall be 8 people.

Hiker-Biker Campsite: **Base Rate \$5/night**
Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, with or without Tents, may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two Tents and four people. Reservations are available.

RV Holding Tank Dump: **Base Rate \$10/RV**
Allows one RV, not registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

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 CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.**

THANK YOU!

**We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department**

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Barview Jetty Park	<i>on the Tillamook Bay Jetty and Beach</i>	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	<i>on the Kilchis River</i>	503-842-6694
Trask River Park	<i>on the Trask River</i>	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	<i>in the Sandlake Estuary</i>	503/965-6085
Webb Park	<i>adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach</i>	503/965-5001
Woods Park	<i>on the Nestucca River</i>	503/965-5001

WHALEN ISLAND PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

Designated Camp Site: **Base Rate \$10/night**
Allows one Tent or one RV, and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, extra tents, RVs and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 3 extras. Campsite limit is 8 people.

Undesignated Open Camping Areas: **Base Rate \$10/night**
Allows one Tent or one RV, and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra Tent or Vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. Campsite limit shall be 8 people. Reservations are not available for undesignated open camping areas.

Group Picnic Area: **Base Rate \$20/day**
 **\$5 non-refundable reservation fee**
Reservations are available for Group Picnic Areas. Reservations May thru September.

Day Use Area: **Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year-round**

Hiker-Biker Campsite: **Base Rate \$5/night**
Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, with or without Tents, may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two Tents and four people. Reservations are available.

RV Holding Tank Dump: **Base Rate \$10/RV**
Allows one RV, not registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

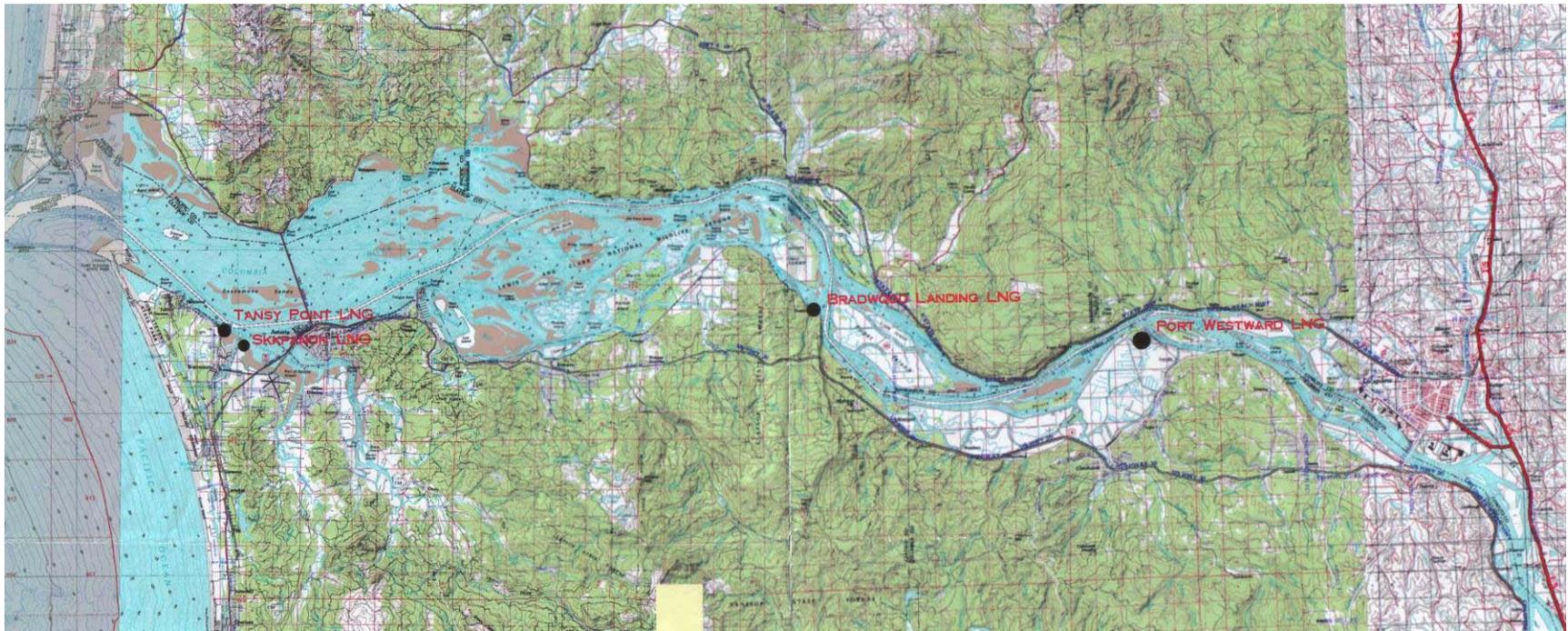
**Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
 CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.**

THANK YOU!

**We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department**

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:		
Roy Creek Park	<i>on the Nehalem River</i>	503/322-3522
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Trask River Park	<i>on the Trask River</i>	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	<i>in the Sandlake Estuary</i>	503/965-6085
Webb Park	<i>adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach</i>	503/965-5001
Woods Park	<i>on the Nestucca River</i>	503/965-5001

APPENDIX L: Locations of Proposed LNG Facilities on Columbia River



Columbia River LNG Proposal

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department

<p>ATV Grant Program</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants for ATV recreational projects in the following areas: Operation and Maintenance, Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services, Acquisition, Planning, Development, and Safety Education. Program funds are derived from ATV permit fees and a percentage of the gas tax related to ATV use. Depending on the project type, grant opportunities occur once a year or three times a year.</p>
<p>County Opportunity Grants</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants to Oregon counties for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities. Funds are derived from RV registration fees. Historically, grant cycles occurred biennially, but now occur each year.</p>
<p>Land and Water Conservation</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants for the acquisition, development and major rehabilitation of outdoor park and</p>

<p>Fund</p>	<p>recreation areas and facilities. Projects must be consistent with SCORP and local comprehensive land-use plans and park master plans. Funds are primarily derived from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts. The National Parks Service is the federal program manager. The program provides matching grants to states, which then make grants available to local units of government.</p>
<p>Local Government Grants</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants to local governments for acquisition, development and rehabilitation of outdoor park and recreation areas. Funds are derived from the Oregon Lottery, and grant cycles occur on a biennial basis in odd-numbered years. The program includes large and small grant options; maximum grants are \$500,000 and \$50,000 respectively.</p>
<p>AT Recreational Trails Program</p>	<p>The RTP is a federal-aid-assistance program that helps states provide and maintain recreational trails for a wide range of both motorized and non-</p>

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

	motorized uses. Funds may be used to maintain and restore existing trails; develop and rehab trailheads; construct new trails; and acquire trail corridors and facility sites. Grant cycles occur annually and require a minimum 20% sponsor match.
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Oregon Marine Board

Facility Grant Program	This program provides funds to local and state agencies to acquire, develop, expand, and rehabilitate public, principally motorized boating facilities on waters of the state. Funds are derived from registered boat license fees, motorboat fuel taxes, the federal Clean Vessel Act Program and Boating Infrastructure Grant Program. Grant cycles occur on a biennial basis, and the program has a minimum match policy for local agencies of 25%.
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Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Restoration and Enhancement Program	This program provides funds to public agencies and private-nonprofit organizations to restore state-owned hatcheries, enhance fish production, and
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Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

306A Program	This program provides matching grants to coastal counties for acquisition and small-scale construction projects that provide public recreation access to ocean and estuarine shores and coastal lakes and rivers; that redevelop urban waterfronts or ports; and that preserve significant coastal resources. Funds are provided under the Coastal Zone Management Act. Grant cycles occur annually. The maximum grant limit is \$50,000 and sponsors must provide an equal amount of cash or in-kind contributions.
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APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Oregon Department of Transportation

<p>Transportation Enhancement Program</p>	<p>This program provides federal highway funds for projects that strengthen the cultural, aesthetic or environmental value of the state’s transportation system. Funds are provided in four main areas: pedestrian and bicycle projects, historic preservation related to surface transportation, landscaping and scenic beautification, and environmental mitigation (highway runoff and wildlife protection only). Sponsors must be public agencies, and the program intent is to fund special or additional activities not normally required on a highway or transportation project.</p>
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National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

<p>General Matching Grants</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants to counties and other government agencies, tribes, schools and nonprofit conservation organizations to conserve fish, wildlife, plants and the habitats on which they depend through fostering cooperative</p>
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	<p>partnerships. Eligible projects include restoration, enhancement and acquisition. Grants typically range from \$10,000 to \$150,000, and sponsors must provide minimum 1:1 matches, with target matches of 2:1.</p>
<p>Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund</p>	<p>This program provides funds to counties and other eligible sponsors to conserve ecosystems and habitat resources in the lower Columbia and coastal areas south to Tillamook Bay and north to Willapa Bay. Program funds are derived from court settlements for pollution violations; consequently, the timing of grant cycles varies. The program includes both a small grant (\$5,000 or less) and large grant (\$5,000 to \$200,000) element. Sponsor matches are not required, but encouraged.</p>
<p>Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants</p>	<p>This program provides funds for community-based wetland, riparian and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resources stewardship through education, outreach and training activities. The</p>

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

	<p>program emphasizes diverse partnerships of ideally five organizations (“Five Stars”) or more. Grants typically range from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Any public or private entity may apply.</p>
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National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, continued

<p>Oregon Governor’s Fund for the Environment</p>	<p>This program provides funds to benefit rivers and streams passing through Oregon and near coastal waters. Funds are derived from settlement agreements for pollution violations. The initial program focus is on the Willamette Basin, but the scope is likely to expand to other areas/basins. Initial project priorities include technical assistance for private land owners; encouraging land owner use of existing incentive programs such as the Wetlands Reserve Program; public awareness; and technical assistance to small municipal government agencies to address non-point source water-quality issues.</p>
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Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

<p>General Grant Program</p>	<p>This program supports voluntary efforts to create and maintain healthy watersheds, and encourages interagency cooperation, cost sharing, local stakeholder involvement, youth and volunteer participation, and efforts to teach watershed concepts. Projects may include on-the-ground restoration and acquisition, assessment and/or monitoring of natural resource conditions; education and outreach; and watershed council support. Eligible applicants include individuals, organizations, local governments and institutes of higher education. Funds are derived from the Oregon State Lottery.</p>
<p>Small Grant Program</p>	<p>This program provides small grants (\$10,000 or less) for on-the-ground restoration projects that benefit water quality, water quantity, and fish and wildlife. Eligible applicants include any person, tribe, watershed council, soil and water conservation district, nonprofit institution, school or political subdivision of the state that is not a state agency. The project must demonstrate benefits to aquatic species or wildlife health.</p>

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

North American Wetlands Conservation Act

<p>Standard Grants Program</p>	<p>NAWCA provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The standard grants program provides funds for acquisition, restoration and enhancement of habitats that support migratory birds and other wildlife. There is a maximum per-project grant limit of \$1 million, and sponsors must provide a minimum 1:1 match. Successful grants commonly provide higher matching percentages. The lower Columbia Region below Bonneville Dam has received significant NAWCA funding.</p>
<p>Small Grants Program</p>	<p>Small grants support the same kinds of projects and objectives as the Standard Grants Program. However, grants do not exceed \$50,000 and the program emphasizes projects that have been submitted by sponsors that have not participated in a NAWCA-supported project.</p>

Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (LCREP)

<p>Habitat Restoration Program</p>	<p>LCREP works to protect and restore the Columbia River Estuary with on-the-ground improvements and education and information. In recent years, LCREP has provided matching grants to fund habitat restoration projects designed to improve the access and availability of rearing and spawning habitats for salmonid populations that utilize the lower Columbia below Bonneville Dam, including tidally influenced sections of tributaries. Eligible applicants include counties and other government bodies, schools, and community and environmental organizations. Grants typically range from \$50,000 - \$250,000, and sponsors must provide a 25% match. The BPA provides revenue for this program.</p>
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APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Program	ATV Grant Program
Purpose	Provides supplemental funding for ATV recreational projects
Eligible Recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public Agencies, including federal land managers, state agencies, and local governments that have the responsibility of providing off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation. •Private Land Managers •Registered OHV Clubs (must be registered with the state as nonprofit organizations)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Operation and Maintenance •Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services •Acquisition (fee simple and easements) •Planning •Development, including Emergency Repair •Safety Education
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overhead •Overtime •Expenses for vehicles and equipment used outside scope of an ATV project •Project work or expenses incurred prior to signed project agreement •Grant Writing •Projects excluding OHV recreation
Grant Limits	No specified maximum \$5,000 minimum (\$6,250 would be minimum total project cost including \$1,250 minimum match)
Sponsor Match	Planning grants: 50% minimum All other categories: 20% minimum
Funds Available	Varies
Fund Source	ATV user permit fees and a percentage of gasoline tax dollars related to OHV use.
Application Date	Generally, there are 3 open periods and 3 meeting dates each year to award funds. The January meeting considers operation and maintenance applications; April meeting considers First Aid and Police Services applications; and the September meeting considers Safety Education applications. Planning, Development, Acquisition, and Emergency Repair applications may be submitted during each open period.
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department ATV Grant Coordinator 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Grant Program Questions: Rocky Houston (503) 986-0707

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Program	County Opportunity Grants
Purpose	Provides funding for acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities.
Eligible Recipients	Counties.
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acquisition •Development (recreation and support facilities) •Rehabilitation •Planning
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects at sites where recreation is secondary function (e.g., courthouse, fair, port, museum) •Recreation complexes for organized sports (e.g., baseball, soccer) •Indoor facilities (e.g., yurts, caretaker residences, maintenance buildings) •Routine maintenance
Grant Limits	No set limit. (However, applicants should consider funding available)
Sponsor Match	25% for counties with population of 30,000 or less 50% for counties with populations over 30,000
Funds Available	Varies. Approximately \$363,000 available for 2005 grant year.
Fund Source	RV Recreation Fees
Application Date	Historically grants available on biennial basis; grants now available on annual basis with application deadline in fall/winter (e.g., 11/9/05 for 2006 grant year.)
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Scoring Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need/Benefits •Exceptional Need •Planning and Public Involvement •Design and Accessibility •Source of Funding (match stability/M&O capacity) •Committee Member Evaluation
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Marilyn Lippincott, Senior Grants Project Coordinator (503) 986-0708

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department/National Park Service
Program	Land and Water Conservation Fund
Purpose	Provides matching funds for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities
Eligible Recipients	Cities and Counties Park and Recreation Districts Port Districts Indian Tribes Metropolitan Recreation Districts Some State Agencies (OPRD, ODFW, ODF, DSL)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acquisition (fee or less than fee) •Development •Major Rehabilitation
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acquisition of historic sites and structures, museums, archaeological excavations, land to meet minimum school needs, facilities for semi-professional and professional arts and athletics, game refuges, fish production facilities, etc. •Development of indoor facilities (except swimming pools and ice skating rinks), community centers, meeting rooms, auditoriums, semi-professional or professional arts or athletic facilities, convention facilities, etc.
Grant Limits	Maximum: None specified (\$250,000 highest grant award in fiscal 2005.) Minimum: \$12,500 minimum federal share (requires at least \$25,000 total project per match requirement)
Sponsor Match	50% of total project cost (minimum)
Funds Available	Varies. Recommended funding level for fiscal 2005: \$737,887. (10 projects, with grant amounts ranging from \$13,135 to \$250,000.)
Fund Source	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Funds primarily derived from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts, with additional funds from motorboat fuel taxes, recreation user fees, and proceeds from sale of federal surplus property.
Application Date	Grant cycles occur annually, with applications due in the fall of each year that funds are available.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compliance re: grant performance and ADA accessibility (no points assigned; however, failure to comply could lead to disqualification of application) •Readiness to Proceed •Partnerships •SCORP Consistency and Compliance •Local Needs and Benefits •Site Suitability •Fiscal Considerations •Public Involvement •Discretionary Committee Criteria
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Grants Section 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 (503) 986-0711

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Program	Local Government Grant Program
Purpose	Provides funds to local governments for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities.
Eligible Recipients	Cities, counties, metropolitan service districts, park and recreation districts, and port districts. (Local govt. agencies, which under state law have obligation to provide public recreation facilities.)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶Acquisition (fee or less-than fee) ▶Development (recreation and support facilities) ▶Rehabilitation.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶Indoor facilities ▶Commercial amusement centers ▶Routine maintenance ▶Professional facilities ▶Exhibit areas for non-recreation purposes ▶Exclusive use areas for specific groups ▶Operational equipment
Grant Limits	\$500,000 for Large Grant Requests \$50,000 for Small Grant Requests
Sponsor Match	At least 50% match required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cities and districts over 5,000 population b. Counties over 30,000 population At least 40% match required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cities and districts less than 5,000 population b. Counties less than 30,000 population
Funds Available	Approximately \$8 million for 2005-07 biennium. (10% assigned to small grants program.)
Fund Source	Lottery
Application Date	Grant cycles occur on biennial basis in odd-numbered years. Application due date for 2005 was April 15.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Scoring Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recreation needs and plan consistency b. Partnerships c. Public support d. Timelines (degree of threat) e. Source of funding (availability/commitment) f. Committee member evaluation
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Michelle Scalise, Grants/Contracts Coordinator (503) 986-0708 Michele.scalise@state.or.us

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Program	Recreational Trails Program
Purpose	To provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and non-motorized uses.
Eligible Recipients	Nonprofit organizations Municipal agencies (cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc.) State and federal agencies Other govt. entities (tribes, regional governments, port districts, etc.)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Maintain and restore existing trails •Develop and rehab trailhead facilities •Construct new recreation trails •Acquisition (fee simple and easements)
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use of condemned lands for matching value •Feasibility studies •Projects solely for environmental evaluation and documentation •Law enforcement •Planning •Sidewalks •Federal-designated wilderness area projects
Grant Limits	\$50,000-\$100,000 (Typical high-end range) \$5,000 (Minimum grant request)
Sponsor Match	20% of total project cost (minimum)
Funds Available	\$650,000 - \$850,000 (Typical range)
Fund Source	Federal aid to states authorized under Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century (TEA-21)
Application Date	Grant cycles occur annually. Letters of intent: December 2005 Application deadline: February 2006 Project evaluation: March 2006
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completeness of project application, sponsor's past performance, readiness to proceed, etc. (10 pts. Max). •Need – Satisfies identified need, coordinates with existing system, etc. (55 pts. Max). •Support/Commitment/Planning – Relates to plan/policies, demonstrated support, commitment to operate and maintain, etc. (35 pts. Max.)
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Michelle Scalise, Grants/Contracts Coordinator Michele.scalise@state.or.us

Manager	Oregon Marine Board
Program	Facility Grant Program
Purpose	Acquire, develop, expand, and rehabilitate public, principally motorized, boating facilities located on all waters of the state.
Eligible Recipients	Local/state agencies authorized to provide public recreation facilities, including cities, counties, park and port districts, and state agencies. (Federal agencies must partner with local jurisdictions.)
Eligible Projects	Master planning and feasibility studies Design and engineering Acquisition Development, expansion and rehabilitation.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶Application preparation or other indirect costs ▶Legal fees ▶Ordinary operations and maintenance ▶Waterway permit application, recreational use license or related fees ▶Construction permits or inspection fees Capital equipment such as tools, vehicles, boats
Grant Limits	No limit. 2005-07 grant requests range from \$1,500 to \$1 million
Sponsor Match	Priority given to projects with highest amount of cash and/or in-kind match. Minimum match policy is: Local entities: 25% State agencies: 25% Federal agencies: 50%
Funds Available	Approximately \$4-\$4.5 million for biennium, not including federal cost-sharing or sponsor match.
Fund Source	Registered boat license fees, motorboat fuel taxes, federal Clean Vessel Act Program and Boating Infrastructure Grant Program
Application Date	Grant cycles occur on biennial basis and extend from July 1 to June 30 of odd-numbered years (e.g. 7/1/05 – 6/30/07). Application notices are posted on March 1, preceeding start of biennial period.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Priority assigned to facilities for motorized boats with at least 50% motorized use. Priority needs in order are pollution control facilities, facility rehabilitation, expansion, new facility acquisition and development. Priority construction needs in order are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vessel waste collection systems. 2. Boat ramps and transient tie-up floats. 3. Restrooms. 4. Parking and access roadways. 5. Boarding floats. 6. Landscaping, kiosks etc.
Contact	Oregon Marine Board Grants Coordinator 435 Commercial Street NE, #400 Salem, Oregon (503) 373-1405 X251

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Program	306A Program
Purpose	Acquire and construct (small-scale construction projects) that support 306A objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide public recreation access to ocean and estuarine shores, coastal lakes and rivers. •Redevelop urban waterfronts and ports. •Preserve or restore significant conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic coastal features, or coastal resources of national significance.
Eligible Recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal Counties and Cities (Columbia River boundaries extend to east Clatsop County line.) •Coastal Associations of Local Governments •Coastal Ports •Coastal Public School Districts •State Agencies
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land Acquisition. •Small-scale Construction (i.e., projects that do not require EIS pursuant to NEPA; projects generally less than \$100K w/o significant environmental impacts.) Typical projects include: paths, walkways, fences, parks, restoration of historic buildings/structures; acquisition and restoration of piers, etc. Projects must be completed within 12 months after grant award; extensions are possible but discouraged.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	Costs incurred prior to or after the specified grant period.
Grant Limits	\$50K maximum
Sponsor Match	Sponsors must provide equal amount of cash or in-kind contribution.
Funds Available	
Fund Source	Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Funds
Application Date	Annual program. Mid-February application deadline.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Applications are scored based on various criteria that relate to: Kind of access, project quality, waterfront revitalization, restoration or preservation, interpretive displays, regional economic development, non-applicant matching funds, and status of local, state, and federal land-use approvals
Contact	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development Jeff Weber 306A Program Grants Coordinator (503) 731-4065 x26

Manager	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Program	Restoration and Enhancement Program
Purpose	Restore state-owned hatcheries, enhance natural fish production, expand hatchery production, and provide additional public access to fishing waters. The program provides increased recreational fishing opportunities and supports and improves the commercial salmon fishery.
Eligible Recipients	Any public or private, non-profit 501c(3) organization, including sport or commercial fishing groups, school districts, federal, state or local agencies, port districts, and soil and water conservation districts.
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Enhancement: access for sport/commercial fishing (e.g., boat ramps, docks, trails), propagation, habitat enhancement, research and monitoring, and education (e.g., literature, demonstrations, displays re: fish, fishing, or habitat). ► Restoration: maintenance (restore or modify existing fishways, screens, hatcheries, or other structures), liberation (maintain or provide equipment for fish liberation).
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	No specific prohibitions. Board will consider various project elements at time of project review/evaluation.
Grant Limits	No limit. 2005-06 project list includes grant requests ranging from \$2,200 to \$669,000. (Most grant requests are less than \$100,000.)
Sponsor Match	Not required. However, most projects include significant cost-sharing and matching funds are considered in project evaluation.
Funds Available	Approximately \$3 million per biennium.
Application Date	Approximately 4/5 deadlines per biennium. Dates subject to change. Consult program web site.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	ODFW Commission appoints 7-member board to review projects. Board recommends a balance between restoration and enhancement projects. Funds are also dispersed in same ratio as revenues derived from surcharges on sport fishing licenses, commercial salmon licenses and poundage fees (approximately 80% sport vs. 20% commercial).
Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► R&E Program Coordinator ODFW, Fish Division 3406 Cherry Ave Salem, OR 97303 (503) 947-6232 ► Assistant Coordinator Lisa Kingsley 3406 Cherry Ave. Salem, OR 97303 (503) 947-6211 lisa.m.kingsley@state.or.us <p>For initial project consultation (Clatsop county), contact Columbia River field office in Clackamas, OR.</p>

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Program	General Matching Grants
Purpose	Conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and the habitats on which they depend through fostering of cooperative partnerships.
Eligible Recipients	Federal, state, and local governments Tribes Educational Institutions Nonprofit conservation organizations
Eligible Projects	Restoration, enhancement, acquisition. (Staff indicates fewer acquisition projects getting funded.)
Ineligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Political Advocacy ▶ Shortfalls in govt. agency budgets ▶ General admin overhead or indirect costs ▶ Multi-year grants ▶ Basic research
Grant Limits	\$10,000 - \$150,000 (typical range)
Sponsor Match	Target ratio (match/grant): 2:1 Minimum ratio: 1:1
Funds Available	FY 2002: \$2.25 million (all NFWF programs for OR)
Application Date	Pre-proposals: June 1 and October 15 Full Proposals: July 15 and December 1
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Address priority actions promoting fish and wildlife conservation and habitats on which they depend. ▶ Involve other conservation and community interests. ▶ Leverage available funds. ▶ Evaluate project outcomes.
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 806 SW Broadway, Suite 750 Portland, Oregon 97205 (503) 417-8700 www.nfwf.org

Manager	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Program	Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment
Purpose	To benefit rivers and streams passing through Oregon and near coastal waters. (Initial focus on Willamette Basin but scope likely to expand to other areas/basins.) Specific purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop and implement strategies to eliminate or reduce pollution or otherwise restore quality of Oregon rivers, streams, and coastal areas •Restore and conserve fish, wildlife, and plant resources •Identify continuing sources of pollution •Improve state/local criminal enforcement of environmental protection laws
Eligible Recipients	Non-profit conservation organizations Watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts Special districts, tribes, schools Counties and cities State and federal agencies
Eligible Projects	Priorities for initial funding round: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Technical assistance to private landowners (via workshops, community meetings, individual meetings, etc.) to address environmental issues •Encourage participation in existing landowner incentive programs available through farm bill (e.g., CREP, WRP) or other similar state/federal programs. •Provide public awareness on significance of aquatic resources and importance of environmental laws to protect those resources •Provide technical assistance to small municipal govts to address non-point source water-quality issues
Ineligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Political advocacy, litigation, or mitigation activities •Equipment not primarily related to project •Website development or videos
Grant Limits	\$5,000 - \$50,000
Sponsor Match	Not required, but encouraged
Funds Available	Total: \$2 million. Initial grant cycle: \$200K - \$300K. (Funds derived from settlement agreement imposed on shipping company for pollution violations.)
Application Date	Initial cycle: October 2005 (pre-proposal deadline) Future cycles: To be determined
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Addresses program purposes •Describes need clearly and how project addresses problem •Has quantifiable/measurable benefits for fish, wildlife, or habitat •Includes two or more partners in implementation and/or cost share •Includes community volunteer efforts •Defines success/outcomes clearly •Can be accomplished within two years •Is innovative and creative •Provides opportunity to replicate successful project in other geographic area •Minimizes indirect administrative costs
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 806 SW Broadway, Suite 750 Portland, Oregon 97205 (503) 417-8700

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Program	Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants
Purpose	Support community-based wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resources stewardship through education, outreach, and training
Eligible Recipients	Any public or private entity
Eligible Projects	Projects must include strong on-the-ground wetland, riparian, or coastal habitat restoration component and should also include training, education, outreach, monitoring and community stewardship. Projects must involve diverse partnerships of ideally five organizations (i.e., "five stars") that contribute funding, land, technical assistance, workforce support, and/or in-kind services
Ineligible Projects	Projects involving only research, monitoring, or planning, or projects that are part of mitigation requirement
Grant Limits	\$5,000 - \$20,000. (\$10,000 average)
Sponsor Match	Program emphasizes listing of project partners and value of partner contribution, but specific percentage for sponsor share is not indicated
Funds Available	In 2005, the program funded 53 projects (out of 220 proposals) with an average grant amount of \$10,000.
Application Date	Early March
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Matching grants awarded to projects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emphasize diverse partnerships •Include strong on-the-ground restoration element •Demonstrate measurable ecological, educational, social, and/or economic benefits
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington DC 20036 (202) 857-0166

APPENDIX N: Regional Recreation Council – Proposed Charter

Purpose:

To coordinate planning among the major providers of recreation in Clatsop County leading to the development of a more integrated and well-distributed recreational system that will meet the needs of residents and visitors.

Major Goals:

1. *Create a Land and Water Trail Plan throughout the County.*
2. *Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize user conflicts.*
3. *Collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.*
4. Identify and pursue opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
5. Build a geographical information systems (GIS) inventory of all parks and recreational facilities, including: parks, camping sites, sport fields, trails, historic sites, and other relevant data.
6. Identify opportunities for cost savings through cooperative efforts for maintenance and security.
7. Seek grant funding to support the goals of the Council.
8. Analyze future needs and trends in recreation within Clatsop County; identify and work to solve unmet needs.

9. Coordinate planning of future developments.

Membership:

Permanent Members:

The local representative for recreational matters from Clatsop County, Oregon State Parks, National Parks Service and Oregon Department of Forestry, each of whom is officially appointed by his/her respective agency. The chairman is selected from among these members.

Rotating Members (2 year appointments):

- 3 - Officially appointed representatives from among the incorporated cities and Recreational District(s).
- 2 – Members from recognized local recreational user groups.
- 2 – Members-at-large chosen from among citizen applicants.
[Note: An effort will be made to seek representation from all geographic areas of the County.]

Staff:

A quarter-time position funded by grant and selected from among qualified applicants. This position will report to the Committee Chair and be expected to document all expenditures to the funding authority.

Start-up Period:

The County will interview and hire the Staff position from among qualified applicants. It will assume the initial costs for 3-6 months until grant funding is obtained.

Frequency of Meetings:

The council will meet at least bi-month

APPENDIX O: Clatsop County Park Rules and Regulations

EXHIBIT A

PARK REGULATIONS

A. Definitions

- (1) "Park area" means any lands accepted as a county park pursuant to ORS Chapter 275.
- (2) "Motor vehicle" means every self-propelled vehicle and vehicle designed for self-propulsion, except police and other emergency motor vehicles, and does not include camping or sleeping facility vehicles.
- (3) "Sleeping facility vehicle" means any motor vehicle or device designed for overnight camping, including but not limited to campers, motor homes, travel trailers, and tent trailers.
- (4) "Camp" or "camping" means the placing or pitching of tents, the placing of camping or sleeping facility vehicles including but not limited to a trailer, mounted camper, motor vehicle or other equipment for the purpose of staying overnight or for a limited period during proscribed hours at a county park, upon other county property, or upon a county or public road.
- (5) "Park Ranger" means a Clatsop County employee specifically designated to seek compliance with and enforce County park ordinances.

B. Park and County Property Restrictions

The following restrictions shall apply to all parks and county property:

- (1) Fires and smoking may be restricted by the Park Ranger at any time.
- (2) All fires, when allowed, shall be confined to a stove, pit, or fireplace designated for fires, attended at all times, and extinguished before its user leaves the fire. As used in this subsection, "fire" includes all open flames except for camp stoves, charcoal cookers, and other contained camping equipment used for cooking.
- (3) No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to traffic, surface, and strength of roadways, hazards at intersections, and other conditions then existing. The maximum speed limit on all interior roads, drives, and parking lots shall be 15 miles per hour, unless otherwise posted.

- (4) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any walk, path, trail, service road, or other area, unless said walk, path, trail, service road, or area has been officially designated for use by motor vehicles.
- (5) No person shall park any auto, truck, trailer, or other vehicle in any area other than an area specifically designed for such purposes.
- (6) No person shall:
 - (a) Allow a dog or other animal to run at large. All animals shall be confined or leashed with a leash of not more than ten feet. The custodian of said animals are responsible for the animals' behavior and the removal of the animals' waste from the park;
 - (b) Ride, drive, lead, or keep a saddle horse or other animal except on such roads, trails, or areas specifically designated for that purpose;
 - (c) Deposit any rubbish, garbage, glass, or other litter except in receptacles designated for that purpose;
 - (d) Dispose of hand and dish water other than in the receptacles provided for that purpose, or to dump human waste in gray water receptacles;
 - (e) Wash any clothing or other materials in a lake or stream, or in any way pollute or defile any stream, spring, well, or lake;
 - (f) Dump household or commercial garbage, brought from lands outside the park, in park facilities;
 - (g) Alter, deface, mutilate, or destroy any trail, road, parking lot, bridge, fence, building, sign, barrier, or other facility or structure;
 - (h) Dig up or remove any soil, stones, rocks, or other substances whatever; make any excavation, or lay or set off any blast therein except within the confines of the county rock pit;
 - (i) Mutilate, dig, or remove any plant, or in any way burn, destroy, or defile any tree or plant or natural feature found in the park;
 - (j) Create or erect signs, markers, or inscriptions of any type;
 - (k) Use abusive, threatening, boisterous, vile, obscene, or indecent language or gestures;

APPENDIX O: Clatsop County Park Rules and Regulations

- (l) Operate radios, television, musical instruments, or other noise-producing devices, or otherwise cause unnecessary sound in such a manner and at such times so as to disturb other persons;
- (m) Cause, attempt to cause, or bring about any public demonstrations or disturbances, or in any way create a public nuisance;
- (n) Discharge any firearm, slingshot, arrow, air, CO², spring activated rifle or pistol or other similar device, darts, fireworks or related explosive materials, except in areas designated for such activity;
- (o) Throw rocks, sticks or other objects, which may endanger the safety of any other person within said area; or
- (p) In any manner pursue, hunt, trap, or molest any bird or animal.

C. Restricted Areas

- (1) The Park Ranger may, if necessary to protect natural resources or to promote safety in any park, designate areas as access restricted;
- (2) No person shall enter into an access restricted area unless that person has the written permission of the Park Ranger.

D. Overnight Camping

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to camp in a county park or on other county property, except in areas specifically designated by the county as public camp grounds. It shall be unlawful for any person to camp on a county or public road.
- (2) In designated camping areas, residence shall be limited to ten consecutive days in any park during the period from May 15 to September 15, and fourteen days during the remainder of the year.
- (3) No person shall abandon a camp established by that person. Any camp that is uninhabited for more than 24 hours shall be deemed abandoned. Abandoned vehicles and abandoned personal property shall be sold or disposed of in the manner established by Oregon law.

E. Concessions

- (1) No person shall operate a concession, or engage in the business of selling, hawking, peddling or vending any merchandise or material, without a written permit from Clatsop County.

F. Fees

- (1) The fees for day use, overnight camping, concessions and other Clatsop County park uses shall be set by order of the Board of Commissioners.
- (2) No person shall attempt to use a county park in a manner for which a fee is required without paying the established fee.

G. Enforcement

- (1) This ordinance shall be excepted from the enforcement provisions of Ordinance 96-15, the Clatsop County Code Compliance Ordinance.
- (2) Violation of this ordinance shall be punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$250.00 for a non-continuing offense and \$1,000.00 for a continuing offense. Offenses shall be prosecuted pursuant to ORS 203.065, as amended.
- (3) Bail shall be set as 10% of the maximum fine together with any fees and assessments required by Oregon law.

APPENDIX P: Article: Sigfridson Park Adopted by Class of Star of the Sea School

Star of the Sea students learn about conservation through caring

St. Mary, Star of the Sea School students decided to make Sigfridson County Park more than their classroom for water quality studies.

They're now caretakers of the nature park near Olney through Clatsop County's Adopt-A-Park program.

The kids in Margaret Johnson's seventh- and eighth-grade class go to the park to sample the Ph and water temperature in the Klaskanine River. They also monitor riparian vegetation, trees, shrubs, moss, lichen, animal signs and aquatic life in the river.

The students wanted to show their stewardship to the land and pride in the section of river because they spend so much time at the park, according to Johnson and Steve Meshke, the county's parks foreman.

"Mrs. Johnson has a great bunch of kids and they are all very excited about the Adopt-A-Park program as their class project," Meshke said.

Johnson became familiar with Sigfridson park about 10 years ago as a mem-

ber of the county's recreational lands planning advisory committee. The 64-acre park is located along Oregon Highway 202 about a mile east of Olney.

Johnson started the water testing and reporting project while teaching at Clatsop Community College with her students. She figures a class of hers, whether college or middle school, has been going to the park for about six years. Johnson also used the park for the a key part of her thesis for her master's degree in science education. She conducted research on inquiry-based learning and offering students a sense of stewardship and ownership to a specific location.

Any individual, neighborhood or organization may Adopt-A-Park as a volunteer project. The Parks Division continues to provide regular maintenance, while the individuals and groups assist with the special care of the adopted areas.

For more information, contact Meshke at 325-9306.



APPENDIX Q: Article: Camp Kiwanilong Celebrates 70th Anniversary

6 THE DAILY ASTORIAN **SPORTS** THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 2006

Camp Kiwanilong offers 70 years of positive memories for kids, adults

"I wish I had a nickel for every time an elderly lady has pulled in here and said, 'Hey, this was my Girl Scout camp!'" says Camp Kiwanilong ranger Trinda Little.

Kiwanilong was a Civilian Conservation Corps project during the Depression years. This year it celebrates its 70th birthday.

Recently, Camp Kiwanilong signed a 99-year lease agreement with Clatsop County, so it's likely to be around awhile longer.

"I love it here," says Little. "It's the prettiest place in Clatsop County."

Little has been ranger for the past six years. Before that she was on the Board for eight years. "I grew up in Coos Bay, but I went to Warrenton High School for two years," says Little. "My dad did a lot of work with the Corps of Engineers so we moved up and down the coast a lot."

"I came back in 1977 and helped Jesse Wallace coach volleyball at Warrenton High School. I coached the junior varsity team. I've been here ever since."

Camp Kiwanilong is located across the road from the Warrenton Soccer Complex. It is a 220-acre spread that borders three different lakes. Long Lake is the one next to the lodge. Though the original lodge is still standing, Little says it's in need of some repairs. From the lodge it's one and a half miles to the beach down through the woods. There are 19 cabins. "The Castle is down that way," Little smiles, pointing at the restroom. "We call it The Castle because it's got 10 thrones!"

"The camp is open to everyone, but kids get priority," says Little. "In an average year, Camp Kiwanilong provides services for 3,000 kids," she explains. "In April and May, OMSI rents the place for a science camp," she continues. "That books it up solid during the week, but the weekends are sometimes free during that time."

Summer camp goes from the last week in June through the first week of August. Debbie Vail, whose camp name is "Sparky," has become an institution over the years. She has played the role of mother and now grandmother in the summers for countless young people. This summer will be her 27th year as head counselor.

"VOCA (Victory Over Child Abuse) does a camp here every year," Little explains. "There is also a Native American group that does a salmon camp here each year."

She says that in September adults start coming in. "People from Coast Rehab use the camp," she explains, as well as people from Clatsop Behavioral.

"The camp really gets a lot of use throughout the year," says Little. "Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, as well as groups from many of the local churches. There are gatherings out here during Thanksgiving and Christmas," she continues. "Labor Day weekend, Linfield's cross country team does a special camp here."

To get out of the rain, we step under the roof of the Slim Schragger Shelter, named after one of Kiwanilong's legendary supporters. "Keeping the camp buildings in good repair is a continual bat-

tle," she says, looking out across the grounds. "Many of the cabin roofs leak," she explains. "So many businesses have helped us out, though, and continue to help us," she says.

Little explains that the camp is a nonprofit organization and relies on user fees and donations to pay for its operation and maintenance.

If you'd like to be a financial supporter, send your donation to Camp Kiwanilong, P.O. Box 128, Warrenton.

Mark Mizell is an English teacher at Seaside High School. His column runs the first Thursday of each month in *The Daily Astorian*.



MARK MIZELL — For The Daily Astorian

Moss-covered trees form an archway over one of the many trails at Camp Kiwanilong.

Into the open air



By MARK MIZELL

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Land Trusts</p>	<p>Generally, these are private nonprofit land conservation organizations whose mission may involve the conservation of wildlife habitat, shorelands, farms, forests, and other valuable open space and resource lands. Land trusts use a variety of mechanisms to meet their goals. These may include fee acquisition, conservation easements, bargain sales, donations and life estates. Land trusts often work in partnership with public agencies to conserve high-value sites. Land trusts include national and international organizations such as the The Nature Conservancy and Trust for Public Lands, and local and regional organizations. Land trusts working in the lower Columbia and north coast regions include the North Coast Land Conservancy and Columbia Land Trust.</p>		<p>purposes. Districts may consist of contiguous or noncontiguous territory located in one or more adjoining counties. The formation of districts may be initiated by citizens petition or by order of Boards of County Commissioners, as provided in ORS 198.705-955. The formation of the district must be placed before voters if the proposal includes a request for an operating levy, and a separate vote must occur if the proposal includes a request for bonded indebtedness for purposes of capital construction. Districts may collect voter-approved property taxes, issue general obligation bonds, and sell voter-approved revenue bonds, as provided in the statute. The governing body is an elected 3- or 5-member board.</p>
<p>Park and Recreation Districts</p>	<p>Chapter 266 Oregon Revised Statutes authorizes the formation of park and recreation districts. Districts may construct, reconstruct, alter, operate and maintain lakes, parks, recreation grounds and buildings, and may acquire real and personal property and rights of way to meet district</p>	<p>County Service Districts</p>	<p>Chapter 451 ORS authorizes the formation of county service districts to provide various public services and facilities and to provide coordinated master plans for the development of service facilities. This authority includes: "Public parks and recreation facilities, including land, structures, equipment, supplies and personnel necessary to acquire, develop and maintain such public park and recreation</p>

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>County Service Districts, Cont.</p>	<p>facilities and to administer a program of supervised recreation areas.” Service districts may consist of contiguous or noncontiguous territory located in one or more counties. The formation of districts may be initiated by citizens petition or by order of Boards of County Commissioners, as provided in ORS 198.705-955. The formation of the district must be placed before voters if the proposal includes a request for an operating levy, and a separate vote must occur if the proposal includes a request for bonded indebtedness for purposes of capital construction. Districts may finance the construction, operation and maintenance of service facilities by voter-approved property tax assessments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and other methods as provided in the statute. Unlike P&R Districts, Boards of County Commissioners serve as the governing body.</p>		
<p>General Obligation Bonds</p>	<p>These voter-approved bonds are an assessment on real property. Funding can be used for capital improvements, but not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time, usually 10-30 years. As with serial levies, passage requires</p>	<p>Revenue Bonds</p>	<p>These bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility. (Source: Willamalane Park and Recreation District Comprehensive Parks Plan.)</p>
		<p>Local Option Taxes</p>	<p>Chapter 280 ORS authorizes counties and other subdivisions of the state to enact, with voter approval, local option property taxes for the purpose of “financing the cost of any service, project, property or equipment which such subdivision has lawful power to perform, construct, or acquire, and of repairs and improvements thereof and of maintenance and replacement thereof.” The ballot measure must qualify under section 11(8), Article XI, of the Oregon Constitution, which requires, in addition to a majority vote, that at least 50% of registered voters eligible to vote cast a ballot unless the</p>

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Local Option Taxes, Cont.</p>	<p>election is held during a general election in an even-numbered year. The period of the levy shall not exceed five years, unless the tax is for capital projects. In the case of funding for capital projects, the period of the levy may be up to 10 years or the useful life of the capital project, whichever is less. A county may also obtain these funds as provided in the statute and advance them to a County Service District for approved district services and facilities.</p>		
<p>Systems Development Charges</p>	<p>Chapter 223 ORS authorizes local governments to impose systems development charges to help provide orderly growth and development of Oregon communities. Systems development charges may be used for capital improvements only, and the definition of capital improvements specifically includes park and recreation facilities. The systems development charge is "a reimbursement fee, an improvement fee or a combination thereof assessed or collected at the time of increased usage of a capital improvement or issuance of a development permit, building permit or connection to the capital improvement." Improvement fees relate to capital</p>		

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Partnerships and Volunteers</p>	<p>Volunteers and partner organizations may provide a variety of maintenance and improvement services to support the parks department. The level of volunteer service will vary depending on the number of volunteers, timing and availability, skills, equipment and other resource needs, and the capacity of the department to organize and supervise programs and events.</p>		<p>donations through mechanisms such as wills. Community fundraising events – such as annual auctions – can also support park, recreation, and open space facilities and projects.</p>
<p>Private Grants, Donations, and Gifts</p>	<p>Many private-sector trusts and foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process – similar to public-sector grants – and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding objectives of the granting organization. In addition, gifts and donations from private individuals and businesses can make important contributions to parks and recreation services and facilities. The donation of land or land value has helped expand many municipal park systems throughout the northwest. Philanthropic giving is another, related source of project funding. These contributions can include cash gifts and</p>	<p>ODOT Highway Fund</p>	<p>ORS 366.514 allows a portion of the funds received by the by any county from the State Highway Fund to be expended as necessary to provide footpaths and bicycle trails, including curb cuts or ramps as part of the project. Footpaths and bicycle trails, including curb cuts and ramps as part of the project, shall be provided wherever a highway, road or street is being constructed, reconstructed or relocated. <u>Funds received from the State Highway Fund may also be expended to provide footpaths and trails along other highways, roads and streets and in parks and recreation areas.</u></p>

APPENDIX S: Clatsop County Travel Economic Impacts 1991-2005p (Oregon Tourism Commission)

	1991	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)							
Visitor Spending at Destination	178.5	279.5	305.6	319.8	325.9	323.4	337.4
Other Travel*	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total Direct Spending	178.9	280.1	306.2	320.3	326.4	323.7	337.7
Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)							
Hotel, Motel	79.4	133.7	147.5	154.4	156.9	154.8	163.1
Private Campground	7.7	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6	11.1
Public Campground	9.3	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.3
Private Home	3.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6
Vacation Home	8.4	13.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.8
Day Travel	70.0	106.6	116.6	122.4	124.8	123.3	127.5
Spending at Destination	178.5	279.5	305.6	319.8	325.9	323.4	337.4
Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased (\$Million)							
Accommodations	39.0	64.3	69.4	71.6	73.3	73.7	78.2
Food & Beverage Services	53.4	83.8	91.6	96.4	98.7	98.1	103.2
Food Stores	17.3	25.8	27.9	29.5	29.9	30.3	32.1
Ground Tran. & Motor Fuel	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	27.3	42.4	46.6	49.1	49.8	49.1	50.7
Retail Sales	38.8	59.2	64.9	68.2	69.4	66.5	66.8
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spending at Destination	178.5	279.5	305.6	319.8	325.9	323.4	337.4
Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)							
Accommodations & Food Service	38.4	61.4	66.8	69.8	71.4	71.3	75.0
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8.5	13.1	14.5	15.2	15.5	15.2	15.4
Retail**	6.5	9.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.5
Auto Rental & other ground tran.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Direct Earnings	53.6	84.8	92.5	96.5	98.4	98.1	102.3
Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)							
Accommodations & Food Service	2,780	3,430	3,700	3,860	3,860	3,780	3,820
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	610	760	820	840	860	830	830
Retail**	410	500	530	560	540	550	550
Auto Rental & other ground tran.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel*	20	20	20	20	20	10	10
Total Direct Employment	3,820	4,710	5,080	5,290	5,280	5,180	5,220
Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)							
Local Tax Receipts	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.0
State Tax Receipts	3.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.4
Total Direct Tax Receipts	4.9	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.3	10.4

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel agency services. **Retail includes gasoline.

Less than \$50,000 in spending, earnings or tax receipts = 'a'. Less than 5 employees = 'b'.

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	80708CC-100
Acreage	0.32
Zoning	AC-2
Real Market Value 04-05	3,681
Assessed Value	2,106
Location	Knappa Dock at the end of Knappa Dock Road
Other important information	

Knappa Dock

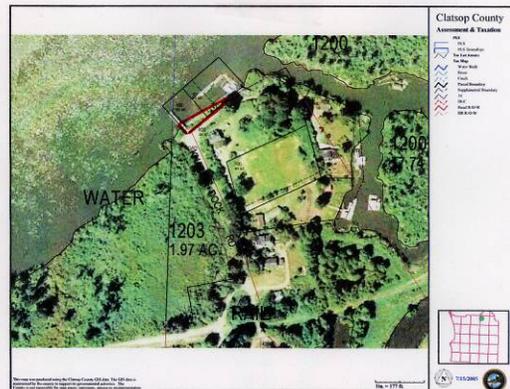
July 7, 1970 Boise Cascade sold dock property to Clatsop County for \$1.

Nov. 11, 1990 Clatsop County leased property to Gottfried John Haglund and Brian Haglund.

April 24, 1991 Clatsop County exchanged property with John Haglund.

At one time the dock was used by a ferry to transport cattle to an island to the north.

The property includes a dock and strip of land to the east between the road and the Columbia River. There is room to park 4-5 cars to the west of the dock. A short trail gives boaters access to put in non-motorized boats. The dock is currently used for fishing, swimming and tying up motor boats.



Knappa Dock Parcel

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	70903-200
Acreage	0.30
Zoning	AF
Real Market Value 04-05	\$600
Assessed Value	\$329
Location	Next to Bridge and Walluski Creek off Walluski Creek Road
Other Important Information	Very narrow strip; currently used as a non-motorized boat launch site.

Walluski River Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81033A-700, 800, 1000
Acreage	11.74
Zoning	LW
Real Market Value 04-05	65,161
Assessed Value	21,571
Location	Off of Rodney Acres road in Warrenton.
Other important information	Skipanon creek runs through these three parcels.

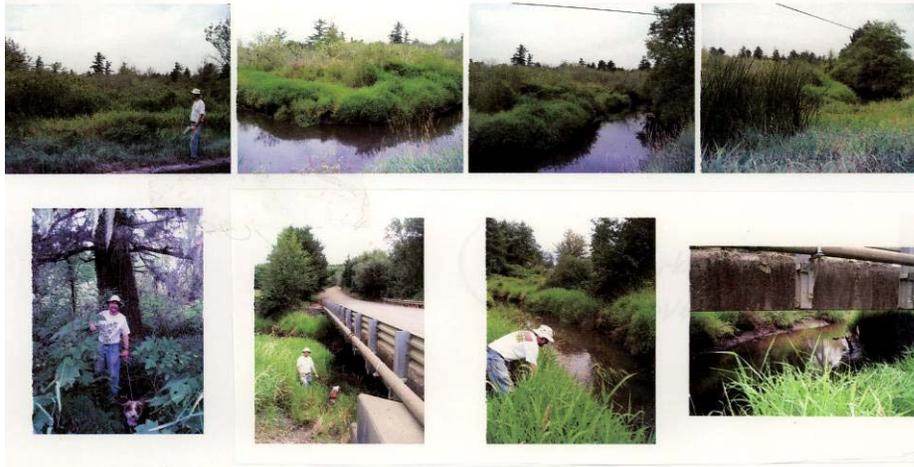
Assessor's Account #	81033D-200
Acreage	3.77
Zoning	LW
Real Market Value 04-05	6,967
Assessed Value	6,072
Location	Off of Rodney Acres road in Warrenton.
Other important information	Skipanon creek runs through this parcel.

Rodney Road Parcels

T8N R10W SEC 33D WM
CLATSOP COUNTY
Scale 1:2400

Rodney Road Parcels

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites



11.7 acres in three parcels, off Dolphin Road, Warrenton, includes Skipanon River

This impenetrable piece of land appears to be a spectacular natural wetlands, worthy of protection.

Providing parking access for paddling the Skipanon River directly at this site might be too damaging, and would at least require mitigation. However there is a possible access site close by, within county control, at the Perkins Road bridge over the Skipanon. That location already contains significant gravel fill suitable for limited parking, which could be made accessible to vehicles by removing only a few sections of recently installed guardrail associated with the small bridge. The river level is influenced by tides, and with some modification of the river bank, a small floating access dock down stream from and adjacent to the bridge seems feasible.

From this location, there are miles of pleasant paddling downstream (north) before encountering the 8th Street tidegates in Warrenton (with portage potential to continue to the Columbia River?), and a short upstream paddle (south) would provide a possible link with the new Fort to Sea Trail, where that trail crosses the Skipanon River, via a lovely heavy timber footbridge.

The Perkins Road bridge site also could provide access for maintaining a portable toilet. It also seems sensible to consider collaborating on toilet facilities with the Fort to Sea Trail.

Rodney Road Parcels

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

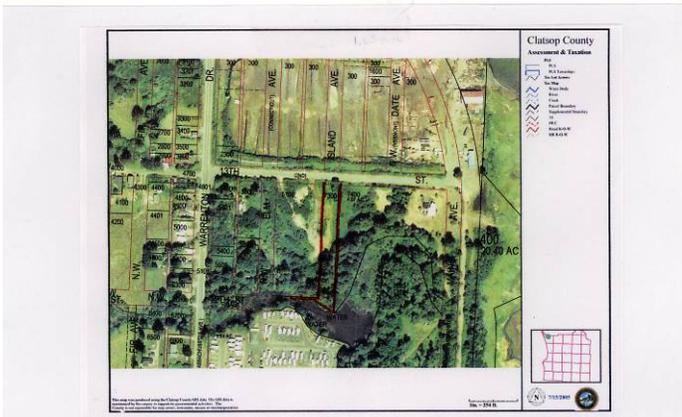
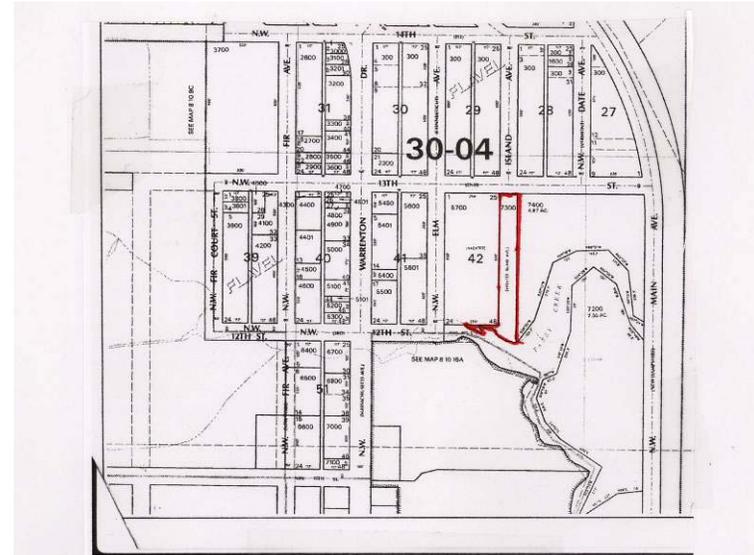
CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81009D-7300
Acreage	1.03
Zoning	I2, Water Dependent Industrial
Real Market Value 04-05	31,846
Assessed Value	13,002
Location	In Tansy Point area of Warrenton, access from 13 th street.
Other important information	Vacated portion of Rhode Island and 3 rd . Streets.

1.03 acres fronting Tansy Creek, on Tansy point in Warrenton

This property is technically a vacated road, which usually gets partitioned to adjacent property owners, but a subsequent foreclosure apparently caused it to revert to County ownership. A physical inspection on August 9, 2005 showed evidence of a recent survey. County staff were unaware of any activity regarding the survey, so the survey company (HLB & Associates) was contacted and informed Rec Lands member Gail Galen that they were working on a partition for Anderson Family Trust, the owner of adjacent parcel to the east, tax ID parcel 7400. All party's ownership records show this parcel still in County possession.

This parcel fronts Tansy Creek, accessible currently via an existing "social" trail running through the property (which may cross boundary lines). Tansy creek would provide a pleasant although not lengthy paddling experience. Tansy creek terminates at a set of tide gates into the Columbia River (see photo). It would be too difficult and dangerous to portage around these tide gates without significant alterations. However, Tansy Creek briefly parallels a beautiful, quiet segment of Warrenton Waterfront Trail, with abundant wildlife.



Tansy Creek Parcel



Tansy Creek Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81007-300, 301
Acreage	72.31 for tax lot 300
Zoning	OSI-Open space institutional A5-Lake and Freshwater Wetlands
Real Market Value 04-05	270,820
Assessed Value	270,820
Location	North of Peter Iredale road in the Fort Stevens Park, oceanfront.
Other important information	Tax lot 301 is west of the zone line and no value or acreage given.



Fort Stevens Parcel

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81022-100
Acreage	3.07
Zoning	URR
Real Market Value 04-05	\$11,750
Assessed Value	\$ 6,481
Location	East bank of Skipanon Waterway, just north of the Skipanon Marina.
Other Important Information	Access maybe only be by foot from marina.

3.07 acres on Skipanon Peninsula, North of Skipanon Marina

This property has good potential for recreational water access, although it is fairly industrial. The water level has tidal fluctuations, which would require any water structure to be floating.

There is a dirt road adjacent to the property which is probably owned by the Port of Astoria. The southern end of this road has a parking area which is heavily used by commercial fishermen. It is likely that parking for recreational paddlers would need to be addressed separately.

From this county owned property, paddlers could head north to the Columbia River, and enjoy the Skipanon River to the south, possibly linking with the Fort to Sea trail of Lewis and Clark National Park, a paddling distance of approximately 4 miles. The tide gates at 8th Street in Warrenton would require a small portage, which could actually create an opportunity for another access/rest/service stop, with cooperation of the Skipanon Water Control District, an agency with an active interest in recreational accomodation.

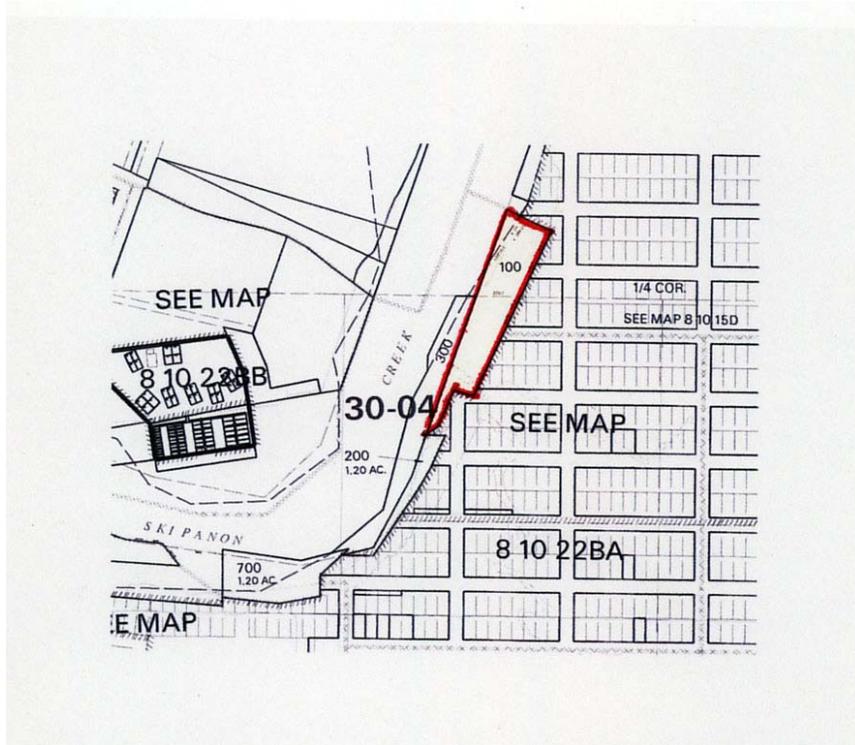
Another trail connectivity bonus is the proximity of this property with the Warrenton Waterfront hiking trail under current development and promotion.

Providing water access here could be unnecessary redundancy, since the City of Warrenton apparently owns a small boat (non-motorized) ramp 1/2 to 3/4 mile away, on the Skipanon at 2nd Street, and on 3rd Street owns a river front park, consisting of a small turn-around plus parking for about 6 cars. These sites need evaluation; perhaps there are opportunities for collaborating on upgrading them to meet the needs of water trail users. The possibility that 3/4 mile between user service stops is ideal also should be considered.



Skipanon River Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites



Skipanon River Parcel

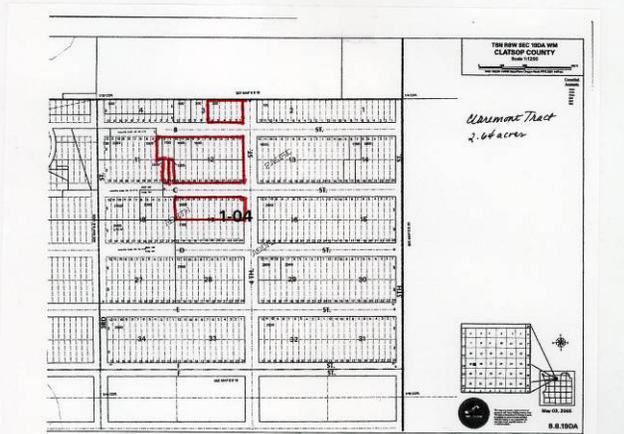


Skipanon River Parcel

APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	80819DA-200, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1500, 2000
Acreage	2.02
Zoning	RA-5
Real Market Value 04-05	48,497
Assessed Value	26,567
Location	Off of Claremont Road, next to proposed land trade with Oregon Department of Forestry and Nygaard, et al.(GND)
Other important information	Timber cruise dated October 3, 2001 has a stumpage value of \$21,050, however, Jim Capellen informed that this is one of the few 300 year old spruce groves left in Clatsop County, should be used as an educational tool for schools about old growth forest. Access is platted but not improved, steep hill to get there.



Claremont Road Parcels



Claremont Road Parcels

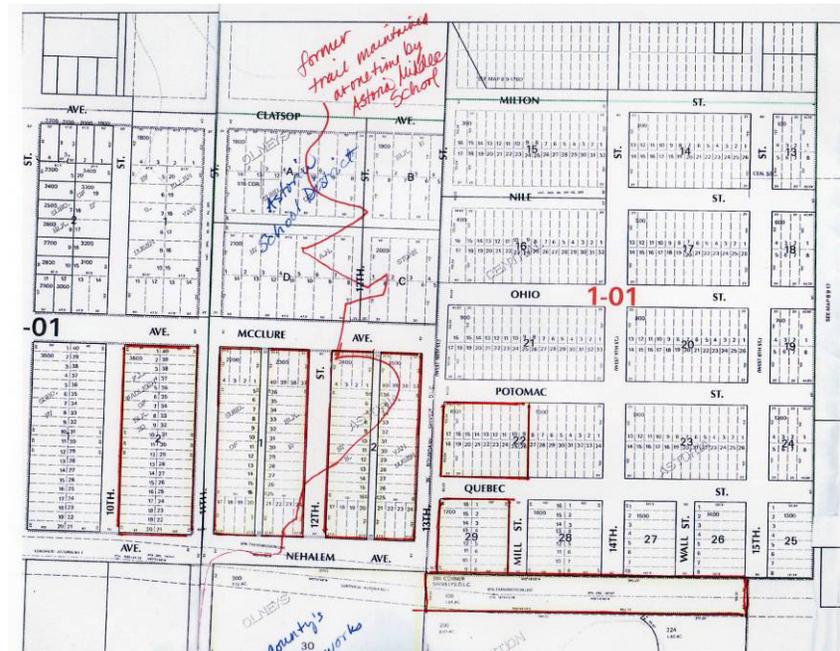
APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	80917CA-1001, 1700, 2200, 2300, 2400, 25000 80917CB-3600
Acreage	8.99
Zoning	R-2
Real Market Value 04-05 Assessed Value	245,042 159,357
Location	South slope of Astoria, between Clatsop County Public Works area and Astoria Middle School
Other important information	Astoria Middle School had a nature trail built several years ago with a 5-year license agreement for maintenance, that agreement has since lapsed and has not been renewed. There is also a stream running thru this area and it is my understanding that the trail has been vandalized.



North of County Public Works Parcels



North of County Public Works Parcels

APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

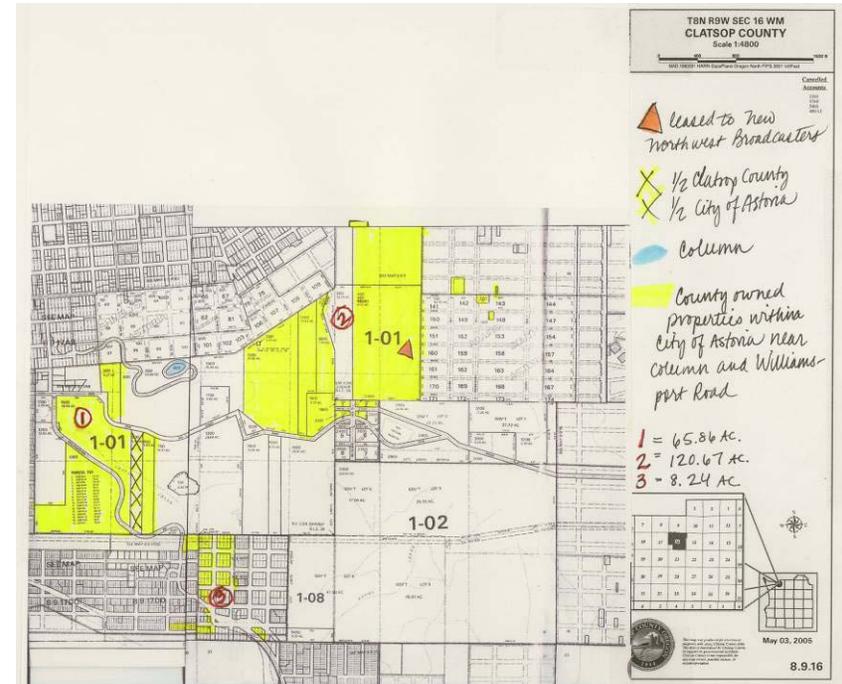
CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	80917-500, 800, 1000 and ½ of tax lot 900. Group # 1 on Map
Acreage	62.91
Zoning	Mostly LR
Real Market Value 04-05 Assessed Value	681,430 446,719
Location	In the city of Astoria, South of Pipeline road and on both sides of <u>Williamsport Road</u> .
Other important information	Values and acreage include ½ of tax lot 900. This area is in city limits of Astoria and to the best information available was last logged around 100 years ago.

Assessor's Account #	80909-1900, 80909CA-10800 80916-400, 1300, 1381, 1601, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2201, 2301 Group # 2 on map
Acreage	119.88
Zoning	LR
Real Market Value 04-05 Assessed Value	164,551 112,918
Location	East of Astoria Column and north of the City's high-pressure water reservoir.
Other important information	Tax lot 400 has a portion of it leased to New Northwest Broadcasters for their FM tower. Base of tower is fenced off. Portion of this larger area was logged in the late 70's. One City of Astoria parcel separates this group of county owned properties.

Assessor's Account #	80916CC-100, 200, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 2400, 2900, 3000, 4400, 4900 and 80917DD-100, 5100
Acreage	7.89
Zoning	Mostly R-2
Real Market Value 04-05 Assessed Value	4,827 3,607
Location	South and east of Williamsport Road and some south of Hwy 202, in the Youngs Bay.
Other important information	Most of them do not have improved access, although it is platted on the maps. Group #3 on map

Williamsport Road Parcels



Williamsport Road Parcels

APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels



Williamsport Road Parcels

